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THE BEE

WASHINGTON

The Bee
GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
TRY IT!

VOL. XXV. NO. 45. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY APRIL 7, 1906.

William Tecumseh Vernon

Mr. Vernon was born of slave parentage, July 11, 1871, on a farm in a log cabin near Lebanon, Missouri. His father, Adam Vernon, and his mother reside in Lebanon to which place they removed in 1877 in order to place their son William, then six years old, in the leaped over these barriers, these obpublic schools.

When but eight years old he struck out for himself and during his vacations hired to work in the fields to make hay at twenty-five cents per day and did other odd jobs with which to pay for his books. At the age of fifteen he bade adieu to his home and went to Jefferson City, Mo., where he entered Lincoln Institute, from which he was graduated June 13, 1890. Although working his way through college and having many hardships he stood at the head of his class and graduated with the class honors. The day of his graduation he borrowed the money with which to buy his dinner.

He began teaching in the fall of 1890 at Bonne Terre, Missouri, where he taught two years, when he was appointed principal of the school at his home, in which he was formerly a pupil, remaining in charge four years, when he concluded to widen his field and went to Quindaro, Kansas, assuming charge of the prospective Western University, with but six students. He has since built up a school which is the pride of the colored race, having under him 14 teachers and 200 students.

The University owns 130 acres of valuable land upon which the university buildings are erected. It has a classical, normal, musical, theological and industrial department. The State industrial department is a feature of the school, teaching all branches and trades usually taught in such schools. During the past seven years the State of Kansas has appropriated for its support nearly $100,000. His Alma Mater has conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts and Wilberforce, Doctor of Divinity.

Twice he has been a delegate to the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church at Columbus, Ohio, 1900 and Chicago, 1904. He has been active in Kansas politics for ten years and is in great demand as a campaign orator. In the last presidential campaign he canvassed six States and paid his own expenses. It was largely due to his influence in Missouri with the colored voters that the State went Republican for President Roosevelt—the first time in 38 years, and electing a Legislature which sent his warm friend and next door neighbor, Maj. Warner, of Kansas City, to the United States Senate.

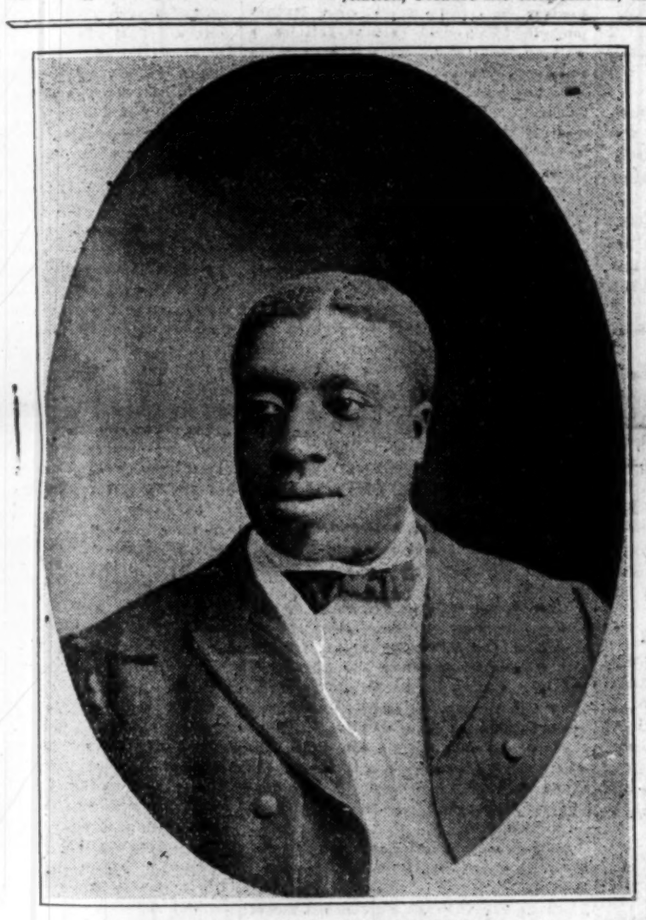
As an orator he is equalled by no colored man and excelled by few white men. Congressman Overstreet, of Indiana, pronounces him one of the finest orators to whom he ever listened. As an educator he ranks with Booker T. Washington.

He has been the special guest of the governor of Kansas and the orator of the day of the Board of Trade at Kansas City, Mo. He is the only colored man who was ever invited to address the Kansas Day Club, the most exclusive club in the West, composed of Governors, Senators, Congressmen and the leading literary men in the State. On that occasion, January 5, 1905, he was the only colored man invited and was the guest of honor. His subject was, "A plea for a suspension of judgment," which was pronounced by the press generally as one of the finest efforts delivered before the club.

In August, 1901 he was married to Miss Emily Jane Embry, daughter of the late Bishop Embry. Being a lady of rare attainments she has aided him, materially, in his efforts to rise, although since his graduation he has contributed to the support of his aged parents and other members of the family he has managed to build for himself a beautiful house across from the University with all modern improvements where with his family he leads a delightful and contented life surrounded with all the comforts that money will buy.

It is a long way from a tow-path, bare-footed canal boy from a log cabin in Ohio to the Presidency and the ruler of a great nation, but it is by far a much greater distance from a bare-footed boy from a log cabin in Missouri to the distinguished and important position of Register of the United States Treasury and the honored guest of the most cultured and distinguished men of the nation, because the enviroments, the barriers, the obstacles to be overcome were greater, yet Mr. Vernon by his own efforts, brushed aside these enviroments, stacles and has demonstrated the grand possibilities that lie wrapped up in every bare-footed American boy. Rising to heights of which he never dreamed—today one of the most finished orators of the country, an eminent divine, a great educator of his people and an honor to his race and country.

He is a fit representative of the State from which he hails and a representative of a people who delight in honoring him. That he will fill with dignity and ability the office tendered him by the President, none will question.



WILLIAM TECUMSEH VERNON.

THE NEW HOME OF THE McCALL PATTERNS AND McCALL'S MAGAZINE.

The new home of the McCall Patterns and McCall's Magazine, at 236-38-40-42-44 and 246 West 37th street, New York City, is the largest building in the world devoted to the manufacture of one make of paper patterns. It is ten stories high and occupies six city lots.

The building is absolutely fireproof and contains one hundred and twenty thousand square feet of floor space. The basement is largely taken up by a magnificently fitted engine room; the remainder is used for storing paper, and most of the time several hundred tons can be seen here.

And now just a word about the McCall Company itself. The business was established in 1870 by James McCall, and this company was the very first pattern manufacturer to combine perfection in style, fit and reliability with popular prices.

During the last ten years, or rather under the present management, the increase of the business has been phenomenal.

HON. JOHN A. MERRITT.

The Bee regrets that the Hon. John A. Merritt intends to leave the people of the District of Columbia. There is no man in the public service more loved than Mr. Merritt. He has endeared himself to the people of this city, who hold him in the highest esteem.

President Roosevelt announced on Saturday, March 31, that he would appoint John A. Merritt, postmaster of the city of Washington, to succeed the late Major James Low as collector of the port of Niagara.

This announcement was made after a short conference with Representative Wadsworth Saturday morning.

Mr. Merritt is a resident of Lockport, N. Y., which is in Mr. Wadsworth's district. There was a close friendship among Major Low, Mr. Wadsworth and Postmaster Merritt. It is understood that the postmaster has been anxious to return to New York for some time.

He was appointed postmaster at Washington by President McKinley in 1899, and has made one of the most efficient postmasters the city of Washington ever had. He has instituted many changes which have benefited the patrons of the office.

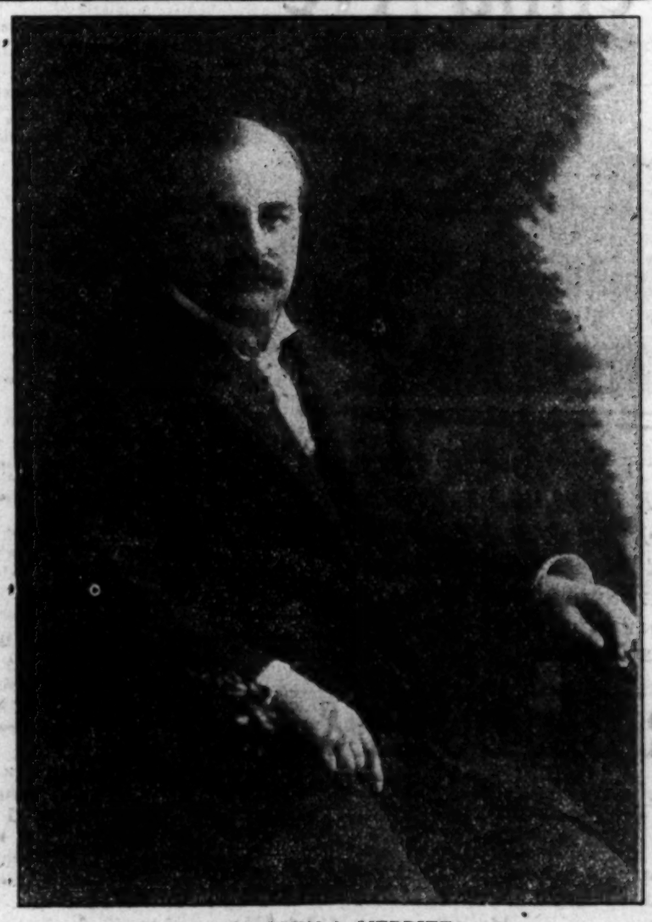
The appointment will result in a determined effort to have the President appoint a local man to succeed him as postmaster. Within the next few days, it is predicted half a dozen or more names of prominent men of the District will be presented to the President. As the announcement of the appointment of Mr. Merritt to his new position was not made until late Saturday, no name has yet been offered to the President for a successor.

It will be pointed out to the President that it is nothing more than proper that a position so essentially local should go to a local man. Those in a position close to the President believe that he will grant this request.

BEE ITEMS ON THE WING.

Recent events have more fully demonstrated the urgent necessity of the colored brother working in unity. An Indian chief, upon an occasion said to his sons who were upon the verge of fighting among themselves, "Bring me a bundle of arrows." They did so, then he said, "break them." They tried and failed. He said, "loosen." They did so. He said, "now break." They did so very easily. The result, they failed to fight.

Preston Garland, aged 107, colored, died at his home on Water street, Morristown, N. J. He was from Lynchburg, Va.



HON. JOHN A. MERRITT.

Henry James, of Laurel, Del, aged eighty, had not tasted food for fifty days prior to his death from paralysis.

The population of the British is 400,000,000. It covers more than one-fifth of the planet.

At the closing exercises of the Woman's Law Class of the New York University, thirty-one certificates were awarded.

Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minn. was the guest of honor at a dinner given in his honor at Rome. There were many prominent Prelates present.

Ten thousand colored people are making a deal to migrate to Mexico.

CAN WE UNITE?

Has the colored man race pride enough to unite? Something must be done soon; if it is not, there is little hope for the colored brother.—The Bee, March 23d.

GET TOGETHER.

Get together oh my people, don't you
see there's danger ahead,
Don't you see that everybody's trying to
down you everywhere,
Don't you see the undermining schemes,
that daily come to pass,
Don't you see those very schemes will
all your brightest prospects blast,
Don't you see that they are working with
an all determined will?
So if once they get you started, they can
keep you down the hill.
Get together oh my people, don't you
fool your time away,
Don't you see your doom is coming,
nearer, nearer every day,
Don't you see that while you're quarreling
and doth with each other,
That the other race is slowly climbing
on from height to height
Don't you see the time is ripe, that you
must show yourself a man,
And that can't is a back number, and
the word is now I can?
Get together oh my people, don't you
hear the doleful knell,
Don't you know that disobedience was
was the making of a hell,
Don't you know that spite and malice
will dissolute the strongest ties,
Don't you know that vice and hatred
never take you to the skies,
Don't you see those very evils if you do
not fight them all,
Will impede your onward progress and
will cause the race to fall?
Get together oh my people, do not think
'tis time to stop,
Don't you see the name of others who
have almost reached the top,
Don't you see that if you linger at the
foot or some where near,
That you'll cause a host of others to be
straggling in the rear,
Don't you know that those behind you
are the young and tender vines,
And that by your slothful actions, you
may make them change their mind?
Get together oh my people, don't you
see the ship will sink,
Don't you see the storm arising, see those
clouds as black as ink,
Don't you hear the wind ahowling, don't
you hear the thunder roar,
Don't you know you've got to sail her
mighty straight to reach the shore,
Don't you see the safest anchor, hope
lies at your door,
And that if you do not use it, you are
lost forever more?
Get together oh my people, get together
one and all,
Don't you see that it is best to be together, stand or fall,
Don't you see that giant division, will
the mightiest nations break,
Don't you know the bond of union, will
the strongest nation make,
Don't you see that if you'll only get together like the rest,
That you'll be a mighty power when
they put you to the test?
Get together oh my people, get together
serve the Lord,
Get together oh my people, put your
trust in Jesus' word,
Get together, oh my people, get together,
take a stand,
Get together! Get together! form a
sin-destroying band,
And if thus you are together, when the
final summons come,
You'll be glad to meet your Saviour,
who will take you safely home.

J. Conway Jackson.

MRS. W. T. VERNON.

Mrs. Vernon, the wife of Prof. Vernon, is the daughter of the late Bishop J. S. Embry, of the A. M. E. Church, who was married to Mrs. Vernon's mother, Miss Oregon Franklin, of Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1872. He had long been pastor in the church of which Miss Franklin was a member and was an earnest worker. Her family removed to the Territory of Kansas from Arkansas from which they were driven as were all free colored people prior to the War of 1861.

They represented the best people in Leavenworth and were highly respected, and also gave their children every advantage to be had at their home. Mrs. Vernon's bother was a woman of great force of character, culture and refinement.

Upon the death of her mother, the family removed to Philadelphia, where her father was general manager of the A. M. E. Book Concern.

Here she spent her early childhood. Bishop Embry, being one of the most scholarly ministers, perhaps one of the ablest the A. M. E Church ever had, was naturally ambitious for his children and gave them superior social and educational advantages, sending Mrs. Vernon to this city, where she was prepared for college at Howard University, later entering Wilberforce University, from which she was graduated.

MRS. W. T. VERNON.

She then went to Quindaro, Kansas, where she became a successful teacher in the Western University, over which Prof. Vernon presides, and to whom she was subsquently married in August, 1901.

Mrs. Vernon is a lady of most charming manners, broad culture and many accomplishments, which universally fit her to preside with grace, tact and dignity over the official home of her distinguished husband and an ornament to the society of Washington. While a student here she made and has many friends who will reclaim her back to the National Capital as the wife of the man whom the President has so highly honored in naming him because of his eminent features for the important office of Register of the United States Treasury.

Corporal Tanney, Commander of the G. A. R., at the meeting of the Blue and Gray, held at Atlanta, Ga., March 27, praised Gen. Joe Wheeler, ex-Confederate, and Gen. U. S. A. Grant in many words.

The first woman commandant at the United States Navy Yard is Mrs. Albert H. Metcalfe, at Sacketts Harbor.

At the recent session of the Compack Fraternity, F. A. A. Y. M., for the District of Columbia, Brother H. C. Cox was re-elected M. W. G. M.; D. E. Williams, R. W. G., secretary. Particulars later.

What I Saw And Heard

There are some very small men in this world who will do some very small things. It is not always with the ignorant classes. Supposed men of intelligence will do small things which look ridiculous in the eyes of the public.

Well I was out with Col. Phil Waters a few days ago and he began to talk religion to me. Phil is really converted. He met lots of his old friends to whom he talked religion and it was not very long before they were ready to take the sacrament cup.

I see where R. R. Homer has cited John W. Patterson to appear before the grievance committee of the bar association. Col. Patterson declares that he doesn't fear an investigation of his personal conduct.

I have been informed that Prof. Vernon will be in the city shortly and appear before the Senate Investigating committee.

Just what interest the woman has in attempting to defeat his confirmation I don't know. It can't be for the love of the race. What Kansas politicians is she endeavoring to please?

Senator Ben Tillman is too busy with his rate bill to discuss the negro question. After the rate bill he has some personal business in his State to look after.

There is a great deal for Congress to do for the District. Perhaps if Congress was a little severe on the colored people in this city many of them who are fighting each other would go to work and do something.

The Board of Trustees of Howard University has decided on a president. He is from the North and a man of influence and character. It was unanimously decided not to appoint a colored man at the head of that institution.

My esteemed friend, Postmaster Merritt, has been named for the Collectorship at Niagara, New York. Mr. Merritt is a man of character and influence. I congratulate him. There is a lull in local politics. If the local politicians do not make out any better than they did at their meeting some few weeks ago they will not be able to make beer money.

I have been informed that a certain interloper has said that he proposes to see that good men are sent to the next convention. There are more fools in this city than one sensible person can count.

Now that we have a representative bar association, it is hoped that the members will apply to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for headquarters.

Major Sylvester, it is said, has his eyes on a good colored man that he intends to make a detective. If the Major and Commissioner select him he will be pure in heart. Good men are being appointed on the force now.

Fairplay.

Coming! WILLIAMS and WALKER
"Abyssinia"!!!
Convention Hall, April 30, May 1 & 2

READ THE BEE.

A IAR PEOPFR.

"Peculiar People" is a new book for the millions. By Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase.

NEW SUBJECTS.

Every division, which are twelve (12) is discussed in a new way. The book will tell who the peculiar people are:

1. THEIR ORIGIN.
2. HE BECOMES A PECULIAR.
3. A MISAPPLICATION.
4. USELESS LEGISLATION.
5. NO LONGER BEGGARS.
6. HIS ABODE.
7. BUSINESS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.
8. IMITATIVENESS AND RESULTS.
9. THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE.
10. GOOD CITIZENSHIP.
11. UNWHOLESOME PRACTICES.
12. EXCERPTS AND COMMENTS.

SUMMARY.

MRS. ARABELLA V. CHASE

KNOW YOURSELF.

To know yourself you will have to read this book,
library of every citizen.

It is a book that should be in the

paid, sent to any part of the world. Send money order or registered letter.

Address:

Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase, 1212 Florida avenue northwest, or THE WASHINGTON BEE, 1109 Eye street northwest, Washington, D. C.

CURES DISEASE WITH LIGHT

Copenhagen Physician Remedies Afflictions of the Heart in a Unique Manner.

Copenhagen.—Dr. Hasselbach, though considering further disclosures on the Finsen ray treatment at the moment premature and untimely, admits striking out on new and independent lines and has become convinced that the light treatment is effective in heart disease and affections of the nervous system.

Dr. Hasselbach, after experimenting on his own perfectly normal organs, next experimented on two doctors. Both of these were complete invalids, one suffering from angina pectoris and the other from a nervous affection of the heart. This treatment, which lasted in one case for a month, and in the other for six weeks, resulted in enabling both doctors to resume their practice. Twenty patients—men and women—suffering from heart disease or rheumatic affections, are now awaiting treatment with the Finsen rays, some of them being already in the doctor's hands.

Dr. Hasselbach's treatment results in very materially increasing the temperature of the skin; but the taking of the exact measurements has not yet been concluded. A hospital for the light ray treatment, provided with 30 beds, will be ready here for the admission of patients in a year's time.

RATTLERS UNDER HEARTH.

Nest of Reptiles Unearthed—Woman Scalds Them to Death and Then Displays Them.

Munfordsville, Ky.—Forty-two rattlesnakes, ranging in size from six inches to five feet, were killed under an old-fashioned hearth at the farmhouse of Isaac Welborn, in the Roundtree neighborhood.

Mrs. Welborn scalded the reptiles, and, with a pair of tongs, lifted them out and placed them in a row for display. For several weeks Mrs. Welborn had complained that the house was haunted. Friends shared this belief and neighbors ceased their visits to the Welborns.

Mrs. Welborn was on the verge of prostration when she persuaded her husband to remove the hearthstone. In a hollow place the snakes were snugly awaiting the coming of warm weather.

Mrs. Welborn has forgotten her nervousness and gave a dinner party and everybody in the vicinity partook of the hospitality of the Welborns and viewed the largest array of rattlers ever placed on exhibition in Kentucky.

Has Longest Legs in State.

Charles Coy, of Navesink, N. J., has the longest legs of any person in the state. He is but 17 years old, yet is over six feet tall. His body is unusually short, and his legs are unusually long. He requires a pair of trousers 46 inches the inside seam of the leg. With all this height Coy is a lightweight, tipping the scales at 135 pounds.

How Far Does Decision Reach?

A New Jersey court holds that a man is not responsible for beer bills incurred by his wife as beer is not a necessary of life. A certain smart set near New Jersey would like to know whether the same rule applies to cocktails and highballs.

Not I The Trust

PURITY ICE CO.

L St. near K St. Market N.W.

ICE made from PURE SPRING water. Delivered at your door by our wagons. Sells largest 5 cent piece of ice of any firm in the city. Also WOOD and Coal.

PurityIceCompany-cor5th andL

A HIGH DEGREE

of satisfaction is a rare thing in most $2.50 shoes. Shoes at this price usually lack style or comfort or both.
The style of more expensive shoes and good solid value are found in our

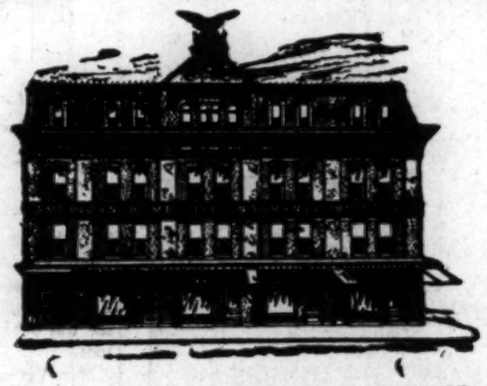
Signet $2.50 Shoe

because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price.
A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers.
Looks first rate and wears that way every time.
It's worth your while to come in and look the Signet over, even if you're not ready to buy.
Always welcome.

Wm. Moreland,

491 Penna Ave

HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT



SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO $25.00 PER WEEK
WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS
PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH.
AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
FIFTH and G Streets N. W. Washington, D. C.

PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.

Among friends and acquaintances the question is often asked, "Who made your suit?" that is, of course, when the suit is meritorious enough to call for comment.

One of the best advertisements we have is when our patrons answer the question and tell the cost of the suit.

Men's Top Coats, $12 to $35.
Men's Spring Suits, $12 to $30.
Youths' Clothing, $10 to $25.
Boys' Cloth Suits, $3.95 to $10.
Boys' Wash Suits, $1.50 to $6.
(The Better Kind of Clothing.)

Parker, Bridget & Co.

[illegible] AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NORTHWEST.
HEAD-TO-FOOT OUTFITTERS

Go to

HOLME'S Hotel

333 Va. Ave., S. W. For The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

--European And American--

Bar stocked with fine Wines, Imported Brand and pure old Rye Whiskey.

Best Line Cigars 5 & 10c
Lodging 50. 75 & $1.00
Good Room and Comfortably heated by steam.

Give us a Call—
JAMES OTTOWAY HOLMES Prop
Washington, D; C

Louis J. Kessel,

Importer of and Wholesale Dealer in

WINES AND whiskies

Sole Owner of the.....
... Following Brands:
Private Stock,
Old Reserve,
Hermit
Oxford,
Tremont

925 TENTH SREET, N. W.
Telephone—Main—160

FRATERNAL.

I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meet at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey W. C. S.

I. O. I. N. I C. of A. F., No. 127 meets at its office, 608 Bolton street east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T Shephard, worthy president. T. P Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisan W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243 of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231. meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27 meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet

TRAFFIC IN HUMAN CUTICLE

Medical Students Said to Have Organized Partnership in Grewsome Business.

San Francisco.—It has become known that several young men in this city have organized a partnership for dealing in human skin stripped from corpses in hospitals and college dissecting rooms, tanned and made into purses and articles of wearing apparel. This, grewsome business, it is said, has been in operation some time, and its owners have made considerable money by it.

A day or two ago two men, who declined to tell their names, but who said they were medical students, living in San Francisco, called on the president of a tanning company of West Berkeley and asked him to prepare some human skin for commercial purposes. With them they had two pieces of cuticle, one about a foot square and the other a trifle smaller, which they admitted they had stripped from a body in a dissecting room. They said they intended making slippers out of the skin. The commission was declined.

Other tanners have also been approached by embryo physicians, who are engaged in the traffic. It is alleged that articles made from the skin of men and women have been carried from California to all portions of the union. When tanned, the skin of a man is worth in the neighborhood of $500. The skin is soft and pliable, resembling in many respects chamois. Of it belts, purses, slippers and many other small articles are manufactured.

MORTORCAR REACHES LIMIT

"All Conveniences of Home" in Perkins' Auto—Builds a $23,000 Machine.

New York.—George W. Perkins, formerly vice president of the New York Life Insurance company and partner of J. Pierpont Morgan, is the possessor of one of the finest private automobiles in the world. It cost $23,000.

It has a limousine body, containing revolving chairs, a wash stand, toilet cases, mirrors, electric lights, patent heaters, hat cords, parcel nets, leather pockets, filled with various articles, a writing desk, and a cabinet containing smokers' articles.

It has also a telephone and an annunciator leading to the chauffeur's seat, so the occupant of the car can be in touch with the driver at all times.

At the rear of the dashboard in front of the chauffeur are several small electric lights. Over each is a silver mounted label, bearing instructions of various kinds, such as "more speed," "slower," etc. By pressing a button in the interior of the car the lights are illuminated to signify the directions to be carried out.

If some special order is to be given the telephone is used, the receiver of which is shaped like a horn, and is situated close to the right ear of the driver.

QUEER CHECK TO PNEUMONIA

Patient's Condition Bettered by Leap from Hospital Window to Portico in Pyjamas.

New York.—Theron Brown is better now. He was suffering from pneumonia in the city hospital at Newark and was delirious when the nurse left him for a moment to fill an ice bag. Brown is a negro, 23 years old. He was apparently in a bad way and urgent care was necessary in his case, but when the nurse's back was turned he dived through a third-story window and landed on his head on the roof of a portico.

He was momentarily stunned, but revived and jumped 16 feet to the court, landing on the concrete pavement. Then he ran through Fairmount street to Cabinet street, where he was overtaken by Night Watchman Peter Clark, who led him back to the hospital. Brown was clad only in hospital pyjamas and his feet were bare. The temperature outdoors was 15 degrees above zero. His temperature a few minutes before the plunge was 104 and when he was returned to bed it was 101.

He was severely cut and scratched by the glass he crashed through, but his general condition seemed to be bettered by his adventure and it is believed that he will recover from the attack of pneumonia.

FEARED TO TELL INCIDENT.

Robbed, Lew Wallace's Aged Cousin Walked One Hundred and Thirty Miles.

Iowa City, Ia.—Footsore and penniless, William Morles, of Bloomington, Ill., 95 years old and a first cousin of Gen. Lew Wallace, arrived here after walking the greater part of the 130 miles between Des Moines and Iowa City. Despite the fact that he owns nearly 240,000 acres of land in Texas and a fine residence in Bloomington, the old hero of the Mexican war, who had been robbed of his traveling funds and watch in Des Moines, chose to make his way to friends near Kaloma, Ia., and seek aid from them to take him home rather than call upon his wife and daughter there for assistance and let it be known that he had been robbed.

Morles was an intimate friend of nearly every president of the United States since the Mexican war, was one of the three delegates to the world's congress of religions at the Columbian exposition, and held the same position at the congress at St. Louis

TRADE WITH SCANDINAVIA

Commerce Between United States and These Countries Amounts to $32,000,000 Yearly.

Washington.—Trade of the United States with the Scandinavian countries, under which term are included Sweden, Denmark and Norway, amounts to $32,000,000 a year, of which $6,000,000 is imports from and $24,000,000 exports to those countries. These are the figures for the fiscal year 1906. Figures just prepared by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics show that in 1895 the total trade with these three countries amounted to $11,000,000, of which a little less than $3,000,000 was imports and a little more than $8,000,000 exports. Thus the trade of the United States with these countries has increased practically 300 per cent. in the last decade, while our total foreign trade has increased but about 70 per cent. How much of this rapid growth in our trade with these countries is due to the large percentage of their people who have become a part of the population of the United States cannot be statistically stated, but it is at least an interesting fact that the Scandinavian population of the United States bears a larger ratio to the present population of their countries of nativity than is true of any other class of our foreign-born population. The census of 1900 shows in the United States 1,062,100 persons born in Sweden, Denmark and Norway, a total equal to 10.7 per cent. of the present population of these countries, while the highest ratio which any other nationality in the United States bears to the present population of its home country is that of the United Kingdom, 6.5 per cent., while German ranks next with 4.1 per cent., Italy 1.5 per cent., and Austria-Hungary 1.3 per cent.

NONE UNDER 40 DANCES.

Old People's Hop Bars All Younger Persons from the Floor—Observed by Old-Timers.

Laconia, N. H.—At Odd Fellows' opera house, at the Lakeport end of the city, Washington's birthday was most fittingly observed by the old timers. The affair, by all odds the social event of the season for the end of the city, was designated as an old folks' dance and the dancers of 25 to 30 years ago were out in full force. Prominent in the inception of this unique affair were Mrs. L. B. Hayward and Mrs. J. E. Scott, and to their efforts in a large degree was due the attendance of the large company that was present. The affair was given in aid of the hospital fund.

Stipulations of the invitations were to the effect that no person under 40 years of age would be admitted to the floor of the hall for dancing and that no dance of later date than 1880 would be allowed upon the programme. It was a jolly company of old-timers that tripped the light fantastic until midnight. Square dances and reels, contras and jigs followed each other in rapid succession, furnishing a sight to the galleries, crowded with the younger generation, that has not been equaled in this city for a score or more of years at least.

FAILS AND ENDS HER LIFE

Teacher, Humiliated, Commits Suicide by Turning On Gas After Bad Examination.

Baltimore, Md.—Miss Ella Mollenhagen, teacher of German in a public school of this city, committed suicide because of worry and humiliation over the receipt of a notice that after 11 years' service as a teacher she had failed in an examination to entitle her to a higher salary, because of defective hearing.

Miss Mollenhagen, who was a very bright woman and a linguist, locked herself up in her room and turned on the gas. Her sister, Ida Mollenhagen, found her asphyxiated. Miss Ida says that her sister considered the notice she received a reflection upon her efficiency as a teacher. She remained away from her school several days until sent for by the principal, who evidently considered her efficiency unimpaired, as he offered to give her a higher grade to teach, though with no increase of salary.

The school commissioners recently decided that teachers could not be elevated from a lower to a higher grade and receive an increase in salary without passing a new examination, no matter how long their tenure as a teacher.

NEED OF BIG NAVY SHOWN

Secretary Bonaparte Declares It Necessary to Assure Rank of Country Among Other Nations.

Baltimore, Md.—Speaking at the thirtieth anniversary celebration of Johns Hopkins university, Charles J. Bonaparte, secretary of the navy, said:

"We need our navy to make and keep ourselves such a nation as Washington hoped and believed we should become, to assure what he called 'the rank due these United States among nations,' not as a matter of vanity.

"A great need of the navy," he concluded, "is a thorough and unsparing but fair and intelligent criticism. Every person in the service, and especially the secretary at its head, is a legitimate object of perfectly free comment for all the organs of public opinion; if this hurts his feelings he must be used to having them hurt.

"But the duty of fair criticism has a negative no less than a positive side; it forbids unfair criticism and criticism is surely unfair when based on willful misrepresentation or voluntary ignorance of material facts."

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HAGER TOWN, †10.05 a. m. and †5.0 p
BOYD and way points, †8.35, 9.15 a. m 2.15 5.00, †5.35, $10.1 , †11.30, p. m.
GAITHERSBURG and way points. †8. 9.15 a. m., †12.50, 2.15, †3.20, 4.35, 6.30, 9.35 $10.15, †11.30 p. m.
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A complete electric cab service has also been established for the transportation of passengers and baggage at very reasonable rates.

The importance of 23rd Street is most graphically brought to attention in the August number of the Book of the Royal Blue published by the passenger department of the Baltimore & Ohio, under the title "Into the Heart of Gotham." The interest centers within a mile radius of 23rd street, Fifth avenue and Broadway. Full page photographs of unusual detail present a most vivid picture of this most interesting locality. Send 5 cents for copy to D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

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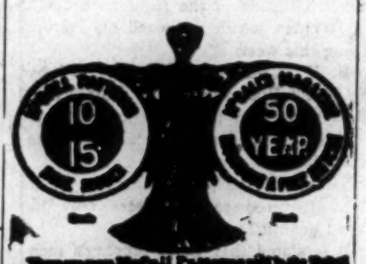

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RETURNS 64 YEARS LATER

Pastor Moved to Repeat Sermon Delivered at That Time—Two of Congregation Present.

Cleveland, O.—After the pulpit had been filled in turn by 13 successors, covering more than 60 years, Rev. Lathrop Cooley again ascended to the pulpit at Franklin Circle Church of Christ and delivered the same sermon that he preached there 64 years ago. It was an impressive service. There was plainly a feeling of awe over the consideration of the vast lapse of years, which, nevertheless, have left Rev. Cooley still well preserved and with all of the virility that marked his sermons three score years ago still strongly in evidence.

Of the large congregation that heard his sermon in 1842 only two persons were present—Mrs. William H. Curtis, of the Giddings Block, and Mrs. Charles Griswold, of No. 12 Jay avenue.

Rev. Cooley asked at the opening of his sermon if there were any present who had heard the sermon when it was originally delivered. When the two women referred to arose he apologized for delivering an old sermon. Rev. Cooley is now pastor of a church at Medina, O. While here he was the guest of his lifelong friend, Abraham Teachout, of Franklin avenue, west, who is in his ninetieth year.

COST OF LIVING IS HIGHER.

While Most Food Products Have Become Cheaper Meats and Butter Have Advanced.

New York.—The cost of living is now the highest that it has been in the 30 years during which the Dun Mercantile agency has kept a record. According to these statistics the average of commodity prices proportioned to consumption is $104,204, as compared with $101,939 a year ago.

Aside from a general advance in meats, most food products became cheaper, but the general level of prices is higher than on March 1, 1905, despite the fact that foodstuffs have declined about six per cent.

Quotations for live stock and provisions have not shown the customary disposition to follow the course of the grain markets, practically every item in the list recording more or less advance, mess pork rising $1.25 per barrel during February and $1.75 since the opening of the year.

In fact, the upward tendency in meats has been in progress, with scarcely any interruption, since early last autumn. A moderate decrease occurred in prices of dairy and garden products, the principal differences being lower quotations for milk, eggs, hay and cheese, while butter rose another cent, and vegetables were also slightly higher.

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Aged Woman Hoboes' Friend.

Mrs. Temperance Ellen Talbott, mother of Congressman J. Fred Talbott, who died at Baltimore, Md., at the age of 91 years, had implicit faith in the honesty of hobos, and her confidence never was betrayed. No tramp or beggar ever was turned away hungry from her large estate near Lutherville, Baltimore county. For nearly 40 years the knights of the road who stopped at the gates always obtained a good meal, and in cold or stormy weather a place to rest and sleep. She had bunks constructed in one of the large barns, which were kept filled with clean straw for the accommodation of the weary travelers. In the morning the farm hands started them on their way with a breakfast and frequently a lunch for their next meal.

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MONUMENT TO GARIBALDI.

Italians of New York Will Erect Memorial to Famous Patriot on Staten Island.

New York.—The Italian colony is about to erect a monument at Rosebank, S. I., in memory of Garibaldi, the famous Italian patriot and erstwhile citizen of the United States.

Garibaldi, while an exile, lived from 1851 to 1853 in the house of a Rosebank candlemaker named Antonio Meucci, and worked at the candlemaker's trade. The land on which the house stood became a part of the Bachmann brewery property, and ten years ago Frederick Bachmann offered to give the

DESIGN OF GARIBALDI MONUMENT.

house to the Italian colony on condition that the colony would move it to some other location. The project slumbered, however, until seven months ago, when it was taken up in earnest by the Bollentino della Sera, the local Italian newspaper.

The committee in charge collected $3,000, and used part of the money to buy a beautiful plot of land, not far from the present site, overlooking the Narrows and the ocean. Thither the house will be moved, and the monument built about it.

The house is a two-story structure, about 20 by 4 feet in size; and the monument, which will be a Pantheon-like structure covering the house, will leave a promenade 20 feet wide on all sides of the cottage. The material will be wood, painted white, and there will be four imitation bronze bas-reliefs in the tympana, representing four of Garibaldi's battles—one in South America and three in Italy.

Chevalier A. C. Maldura is the architect and P. Rigali, a sculptor member of the committee, will give the designs for the bas-reliefs.

On June 2, the aniversary of Garibaldi's death, which took place in 1882, the members of the Italian colony will make a pilgrimage to Rosebank and inspect the progress of the monument.

MYSTERIOUS WATER SUPPLY

Strange Phenomenon in Switzerland —Stream Seems to Come from Heart of Tree.

Geneva, Switzerland.—A stream of water, which apparently flows from the heart of a tree is somewhat of a phenomenon, and would appear at first sight to be due either to an optical illusion or some supernatural agency. Yet the thing exists, "plain for all folk to see." The village of Gunten, near the Lake of Thun, in Switzerland, has the honor of possessing the peculiarity, which has existed for years. Indeed, all the dwellers in the village have become so accustomed to watering their cattle at a tank whose contents issue from a neighboring tree, that they give way to astonishment when foreign tourists

THE WATER APPARENTLY COMES FROM THE TREE.

express surprise at the sight. They have, moreover, no explanation to put forward to account for the local marvel. Inquiries fail to elicit anything more satisfying than the statement that it always has been so. The solution of the problem, however, is not far to seek, and is a most natural one.

When the supply pipe was erected, it was affixed to a post of green wood. This post, without doubt, threw out roots and in time developed into a tree, from which, since the pipe is embedded in it, the water continues to flow.

Promise and Fulfillment.

Census reports show that the bicycle business in the United States has dropped from $30,000,000 a year to $6,000,000. And yet enthusiasts once predicted that the bicycle would send the horse to the abattoirs. Now, remarks the Baltimore Herald, the automobile craze is at its height and similar prophecies are being made. Will fulfillment be an elusive jade again?

A MODEL LANDLORD.

LORD CADOGAN SACRIFICED HIS WEALTH FOR HIS TENANTS.

British Peer Gave Up $250,000 Voluntarily So That They Might Not Be Discommoded—A Man of Varied Tastes.

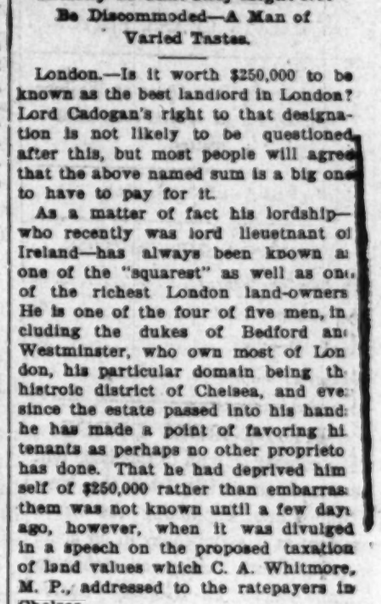
London.—Is it worth $250,000 to be known as the best landlord in London? Lord Cadogan's right to that designation is not likely to be questioned after this, but most people will agree that the above named sum is a big one to have to pay for it.

As a matter of fact his lordship—who recently was lord lieutenant of Ireland—has always been known as one of the "squarest" as well as one of the richest London land-owners. He is one of the four of five men, including the dukes of Bedford and Westminster, who own most of London, his particular domain being the histroic district of Chelsea, and ever since the estate passed into his hands he has made a point of favoring his tenants as perhaps no other proprietor has done. That he had deprived himself of $250,000 rather than embarrass them was not known until a few days ago, however, when it was divulged in a speech on the proposed taxation of land values which C. A. Whitmore, M. P., addressed to the ratepayers in Chelsea.

This speaker declared that when North street, Chelsea, was remodeled awhile ago, Lord Cadogan was approached by a syndicate which asked him to sell the property to them. To which the earl replied: "I will sell it, but I must insist upon your granting new leases to every one who is in that street, so that no one is turned out for five years, and so that they will all have ample notice."

"That," said the member of parliament, "made a difference of £50,000—$250,000—to Lord Cadogan—in other words, if he had sold it outright without a condition of that sort, he would have got £50,000 more than he did."

It must be owned that that was a rather astonishing sacrifice, even for a man like the earl, whose income from his Chelsea property is probably not



LORD CADOGAN.
(British Peer Who Sacrificed a Fortune for His Tenants.)

under $1,000,000 a year. That property, by the way, is surpassed by few London districts in interesting associations, its former inhabitants having included the Carlysles, George Eliot, Dante, Gabriel Rosetti and Leigh Hunt, to name only the first that come to mind. It is now the great gathering ground for London's artists and sculptors — especially Tite street—where both of those American giants of the bush, Sargent and Abbey, have their studios.

Nor is Lord Cadogan what they call in Ireland an "absentee landlord," for his town residence, Chelsea house, is situated almost directly in the center of his great property.

Sixty-six years old, rather small in stature and of fair complexion, the earl is a man of varied tastes and avocations. One of the most enthusiastic racing men in England, he is also an amateur musician and plays the piano especially well. In politics he has cut quite a distinguished figure, having been at one time or another under secretary of war, under secretary for the colonies, and lord privy seal, besides lord lieutenant of Ireland—of which he made himself as popular a viceroy as the circumstances of that rather embarrassing case will permit. Incidentally Earl Cadogan is a grandnephew of the great duke of Wellington.

In the country Lord Cadogan owns 10,000 acres—these being comprised in the historic Culford estate, for which with Culford hall, the earl paid the thumping sum of $865,000. The private park attached to the estate alone consists of 500 acres, and contains extensive gardens and a picturesque lake. Needless to say big and distinguished gatherings are held at Culford from time to time, both the king and queen having been there frequently. Both are especially fond of Lady Cadogan, who besides being good-looking and a capable hostess, is a skillful horsewoman, handy with her fishing rod and a fair golf player. She is the daughter of a former Lord Craven, and was married to the earl in 1365.

Play by Boni's Father.

Marquis de Castellane, Count Boni's father, has written a drama, entitled "For the Fatherland," which tells of Napoleon's love for the Polish Countess Walewska, whom he met at Warsaw. It will shortly be presented.

His Future.

He—What do you think will be the music of the future?

She—It all depends on where you are going to spend it.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Bee.

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WHY NEGROES DIVIDE.

In another column of this issue will be found an article from the New York Times, explaining the negro problem as it exists today in an acute form in South Africa, or rather in Natal, where, on Monday twelve Kaffirs were shot after court-martial for killing a white policeman. The particular phase of the question which interests us at this time is the fact, as stated in the article above referred to, that Basutos will have no dealings with Zulus, and that neither Basutos nor Zulus will have dealings with Kaffirs. So it seems that the negro the world over is divided, inharmonious and discordant, and that the disposition to divide is due to tribal history and development. The negroes in the United States were gathered up from different tribes in Africa and have retained enough of their original conscientiousness to be constantly at outs with one another. Take any proposition you please, and while in the abstract all will agree to its correctness, yet when it comes to working it out the sharpest differences will develop and perpetuate themselves. They will divide about the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. The New York Age is in favor of all the Constitution of the United States except the second section of the Fourteenth amendment providing for the reduction of representation in case of denial of the right to vote. Behind closed doors and in subterranean cellars, Mr. Booker T. Washington says he believes in the Declaration of Independence, but the moment a policy is formulated, based upon the principles of that instrument, he says it won't do to advocate that policy, because it will "kindle the fires of racial animosity." And so we might illustrate to the end of the chapter. The negro must outgrow his tribal consciousness before he can unite.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE

On Monday, April 16th, is the day the colored people in this city celebrate the emancipation from slavery. It will be 43 year on that day from the tim eCongress declared freedom to the slaves in the District of Columbia. There was a time when the people in this city celebrated that day with imposing ceremonies. It drifted along until the drafters seized the reigns of freedom and collected money from the friends of the freedmen and put it in their pockets. There were times when upwards of five hundred dollars were subscribed by the white people; the colored people very seldom contributed. Even to-day there is a class of shysters collecting money from the merchants in this city under the pretense of having an emancipation celebration which no general arraigement has ever been made except the exercises that are to be held in the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church under the auspices of the Dunbar Literary Association and the expenses of this meeting will be paid by the club. There has already been collected from the white merchants in this city quite a sum of money by shysters, claiming to these merchants that the money is either for a parade or for an old colored folks' home. The Bee thinks that there are several good cases for the police department. Every year our merchants are imposed upon by a class of lazy, good-for-nothing and worthless individuals. There is to be no celebration under the auspices of this bogus emancipation committee and the men who are going around collecting money for a street parade are impostors and the merchants are requested to turn them over to an officer, and those who contributed should notify the police department.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The administration of President Roosevelt has been one of exposition of corrupt men. In many instances there are mitigating circumstanses named in the case of George Green, of New York, and Samuel Groff. These are two cases in which the administration has committed errors. Samuel Groff is an ex-Union soldier, who fought in defense of a republic which did not appreciate his services. At the time of his conviction he should have been pardoned, because the evidence, in the opinion of The Bee, did not warrant his conviction.

The two recent appointments made by the President—the judge of the Juvenile Court and City Postmaster—have been surprises to the people. The Bee only knows the merits of the two men from newspaper accounts. It is quite evident however that the President did not consult the City Postmaster and neither did he take the advice of the bar association relative to the appointment of the judge of the Juvenile Court. There are men in the bar association more deserving and citizens more entitled to be Postmaster. It is quite evident that there was a great church influence brought to bear on the President in the interest of the Juvenile Judgeship and the city Postmastership was the personal appointment of the President as a rebuke to those who saw fit to critise the late White House Morris incident. The appointment of Mr. Barnes was an endorsement of his actions, whether they were right or wrong. It is not believed that the affair was as disgraceful as it was pictured by the press. Out of the great number of local appointments made, the President has not seen fit to recognize the merits of any worthy colored citizens for whom he claimed to have such consideration. What has become of the "door of hope?" It has gone never to return again.

THE SERVANT CLASS.

The question is being asked daily what is to become of our servants. Are they not to improve their condition and themselves?. A great deal is left to our colored churches to instruct this class of people how to be clean and how the yshould conduct themselves in public. The season for picnics and excursions has about opened. The atmosphere will be decorated with midnight brawls and frolics that will be to the detriment of those who believe in good citizenship. Already a bill has been introduced in Congress to establish Jim Crow cars in this city. The reason for this is drinking rowdies will make the nights hideous by brawls and fights and crowding the street cars and monopolizing the street corners and insulting ladieh. Here is an excellent opportunity for reformation. Here is an opportunity for the servant classes to organize themselves into an organization for reform. The pulpit in this regard can do a great deal in instructing the noisy element to be more careful and conduct themselves as ladies and gentlemen whenever they occupy seats in street cars. It is not necessary for servants to leave the kitchen in a greasy condition. Water is plentiful and soap is cheap. "Cleanliness is godly." A person's color or condition will not be obpectionable if he is clean and gentlemanly and ladylike. Soud and boisterous talking in street cars should be stopped. The public schools can do a great deal in inaugurating reforms in this direction. It is admitted that a great number of colored people are poor in this community, but their poor condition is no excuse for them to lose their manhood and womanhood. If the condition of the colored people and especially

SHAMS.

From the Atlanta Independent.

The Washington Bee remarks that the biggest sham in Washington is the social sham. We think the biggest sham in Atlanta is the self-constituted race leader. Yes, the poor devil who has appointed himself to save the race at the race's expense.

We cannot agree with our able contemporary, the Atlanta Independent, in toto, when it says that the greatest shams are the negro leaders.. While we have a great number of them in this country who have imposed upon the ignorant masses, the greatest shams the people in this city have to contend with are the social shams. While we have had and do have business shams, the people have become fully convinced that there is more evil existing among the social shams than any other class of individuals. This class of shams can get closer to the people. You will find them in the Sunday school, church and the pulpit. Hundreds of young girls are deceived by these shams. We have had bank shams in this city that have financially embarrassed the people. But the social shams wind up in the police court on charges of seduction. Our social circle is diseased by this class of shams. They do their rascally acts and then they endeavor to hide it by charging others with offenses of which they are not guilty.

JIM CROW

"Representative Heflin of Alabama has introduced a bill to compel the street car companies of the District of Columbia to provide separate cars for the transportation of white and colored people. The bill is similar to the 'Jim Crow' car laws of Southern States. Mr. Heflin says he means business with the bill. It has been referred to the committee on the District."

It is not surprising to the 90,000 colored people in this city what any Southern Democrat offers. These old "moss back" Southern Democrats are fast passing in their checks and before long they will be off the stage of action. Mr. Heflin will have a chance one of these days to ask for a separation in hades after he makes his farewell trip to the unknown region, from whence no sinners have been known to return. The Bee is confident that there will be no "Jim Crow" cars in the District of Columbia. This law once existed but it died with the War of the Rebellion.

REGISTER VERNON.

The Senate Committee is in possession of facts which show that there is a political conspiracy against the new Register of the Treasury, Mr. Vernon. There will be some sensational developments soon which show that a certain bankrupt in this city is furnishing funds to an individual against whom charges have been filed with the committee. A representative Southern negro closely associated with this bankrupt is being supplied with funds. All of these facts are in possession of the committee. It has not been necessary for Mr. Vernon to come to the city as yet, but quite likely he will be in town in a few days if the committee is not satisfied. The committee has also before it the report of the investigation that was ordered by the President, which exonerates Mr. Vernon. It is quite evident that President Roosevelt was satisfied with the report made by special agents of the Treasury Department under Secretary Shaw. A report from the committee will be made in a few days.

THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BEE.

From the Phonograph.

The Washington Bee contained an interesting editorial last week, on the indifference of men of professions and high standing in that city, to the condition of the great mass of the race. The article further states that many so-called representative men are ever ready to help degrade the women of the race; quick to help destroy.

MR. CHEATHAM'S BABY.

From the Liberator.

Hon. H. P. Cheatham spent Wednesday in the city on business, bringing the baby girl to see the sights of the city. "Susie Clayton" has made friends also, and will endeavor to accompany him oftener.

THE BEST PAPER.

From the Inquirer.

Editorially strong negro newspapers in Texas are rather the exception than the rule, while the reverse is true of the outside papers. The Conservator, Bee, The Freeman are samples of well edited papers. Henry Clay Gray's Witness of Houston is unquestionably the leader in Texas. The paper is filled from week to week with meaty editorial matter which gives it tone and individuality. Much may depend upon the constituency, but a grave error is committed when the editorial department of a paper is systematically neglected.

AN EXPLODED SCARE.

From the American Economist.

"A year of grace" is what the reciprocity schemers are calling the extension of fair tariff treatment by Germany to June 30, 1907. In point of time it is sixteen months of grace. In point of fact it will prove an indefinite period. There is not the slightest probability that Germany's discriminating tariff will be enforced against the products after June 30, 1907. There is scarcely a possibility that it will ever be enforced. Germany has had her lesson. She has learned that she cannot bulldoze, bluff or coerce the United States into the rewriting of tariff schedules for Germany's benefit. She has learned that to attempt to carry through the bluff would bring humiliation to her national pride and heavy loss to her national industries. After this the reciprocity schemers will have trouble in scaring anybody.

TO MAKE A PAPER PAY.

From the Southern Printer.

In telling the South Carolina Press Association how to make a country weekly pay, A. B. Jordan, among other good advice, gave this: "Impress upon delinquents the fact that the dollar they owe you is a just and honorable debt; that you expect them to pay it the very day it is due. Beat it into them. Demand from them the same prompt, honest, just business methods and dealings the business world demands of you. Let them understand that you employ the same stern, rigid, inflexible business methods that are employed by the greatest financial corporations in the world, and then will the accounts on your subscription book be worth dollar for dollar, your paper will command the admiration and respect of every one who reads it, the publisher will naturally be drawn in closer union with the leading business men of his community, and those of his patrons who scorned him for lax business methods will admire him for his strict adherence to common business principles."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DEALS FAIRLY WITH ALL RIGHT MEN.

From the City Times.

The annual report of the Chief of Police of the city of Galveston shows an increase of 501 arrests over last year. The total arrests for the year ending in which he makes the report is 2,954. When one comes to think how many people have come to be arrested for trifling matters and fined also, the cause of the increase can be easily explained. Galveston wants better advertising.

The negroes of this country are too still as regards to their just dues of recognition, owed them by their loyalty to the Republican party. The party in power from a national point of view. The negroes should make some effort to have the national government direct the protection to members of their race against mobs and lynch law. The State officers seem to know no duty; then isn't there some way to have the United States Marshals see a duty of protecting the life of American citizens from a mob. The power of President Roosevelt is mighty and is a reckoning spirit, but the negro must move on, some of them to the White House and show the President the conditions.

A NEW DEAL.

From the Gazette and Guide.

What the negro must have in politics, is a new deal. This can only come by his affiliation with some new movement. The Independence League offers this opportunity. They will appreciate every vote. The old machine of both political parties understand each other, and their motto, "Give the Negro Nothing," is their watchword. There are 90,000 negro voters in New York State and the only recognition given the negro comes through Tammany Hall, and a few cities throughout the State, Buffalo excepted. The present Democratic leaders have delivered the negro in three wards of Buffalo a gold brick its last time. The Republican machine is composed of men who are selfish and prejudiced, and who do not think the negro desires recognition.

Although what little political recognition given the negro in this community, came through the Republican party, the Democrats for the last twenty years, to our personal recollection, have given recognition to every race in Buffalo but the Afro-American citizen. If the Independent League can see the advisability of exerting some efforts in this direction, they can secure a strong ally in the negro vote in New York State to begin with. A new deal is what the negro is looking for throughout the North, and especially in New York State.

"ABYSSINIA"—Where Convention Hall. When? April 30, May 1 and 2.

Paragraphic News

BY MISS BEATRIX L. CHASE.

The safe in the postoffice at University Station, Charlottesville, Va., was blown open with dynamite last Saturday morning about three o'clock. About $225 in currency was taken.

Joseph Woods and Phil Costles were killed at Waller, Texas, as a result of a pistol fight.

Prominent women from all parts of the country attended the annual legislative convention of the National Council of Women which convened at Toledo, Ohio, this week.

B. F. Barnes has been appointed by President Roosevelt as City Postmaster. It is stated that he was appointed after

Coal prices advanced 20 and 25 cents office hours.

a ton at Philadelphia last week. Coal was delivered to purchasers only in small quantities.

It is stated that Chief Moreng's men attacked a German military transport at Southeast Africa, killing the whole escort, consisting of one officer and fourteen men.

The iron bed and spring mattress factory of the Foster Brothers Manufacturing Company in Utica was burned last Tuesday. The loss is about $350,000, with $240,000 insurance.

Wm. H. DeLacy has been nominated by President Roosevelt for Juvenile Court Judge.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Powell, who was recently promoted from lieutenant colonel, corps of engineers, has been retired.

A distant earthquake was felt at Ashland, Ore., last Monday night shortly after nine o'clock. The vibrations lasted about two minutes.

Chairman Shonts of the Panama Canal Commission, and a special party left Washington last Saturday evening at eight o'clock for Key West, Fla.

The Spanish authorities have discovered an anarchist plot at Lebrija, twenty-nine miles from Seville, "the notorious center of the Black Hands," to assassinate the royal family during the visit of King Alfonso.

The coroner of Sussex County began an investigation last Saturday into the death of the Hickman, Del., rolling mills, whose body was found in a swamp 100 yards from a bridge of the Queen Anne railroad.

Dr. Paulus A. Irving of Richmond, Va., has quarantined the city against the fleet of river steamers which are owned by the Cedar Works. A case of small-pox has been discovered on one.

The Pope received in private audience Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., and the Right Rev. Jas. McGolrick, bishop of Duluth, at Rome, last week.

The main building of the University of Idaho has been completely destroyed by fire. Other buildings were not damaged.

Lord Grey, Governor General of Canada, and Lady Grey, accompanied by their daughter, Lady Evelyn Grey, arrived last week on the Montreal express at New York.

Col. R. R. Greecy, editor of the Elizabeth City Economist, N. C., has just celebrated his 92nd birthday annicersary. He is still engaged in active work and it is believed that he is the oldest editor in the world.

It is said that Mr. Benj. Vance of Kansas, who died not many days ago, left a fortune of fully $25,000. He went to Kansas a poor man about twenty years ago.

The 42nd session of the Washington Annual Conference of the M. E. Church convened last Wednesday morning in Warren M. E. Church, Pittsburg, Pa., Bishop J. Berry presiding.

Through the confession of Albert W. Bartlett, alias Wainwright, who was arrested last Monday night at New York, charged with robbing Dr. Nicholas J. Pinault, of Minneapolis, Inspector McLaughlin was able to recover about $100,000 worth of stocks and bonds from the vaults of the Corn Exchange Bank, in which Bartlett had a vault.

It is stated that all the metal working establishments of Dresden have agreed to a lockout of employes belonging to unions owing to the frequency of strikes. About 25,000 workers are affected.

The legislature at Des Moines, Iowa, have sent President Roosevelt an invitation to go to Iowa in August, 1906, to attend the National Convention of the Philippine War Veterans.

The portrait of the Pope, painted by Carolus Duran, is to be a wedding gift to Princess Ena of Battenberg, the coming Queen of Spain.

SOME WHOLESOME ADVICE TO LAWYERS.

From the Scientific American.

New Jersey's lawyers recently paid a deserved tribute to their most distinguished associate, the one who has been longest in practice in the State and who, throughout its boundaries, is recognized as the dean of the profession—Cortlandt Parker, of Newark. In the course of an excellent address Mr. Parker said:

"To my young friends, a word of advice: Stick to the profession—seek to elevate it. Do not seek by it to make money. Doing that makes it a trade—not a profession. Be fair in charges. Help the poor, with advice and with professional aid. If it occurs to you as it should, to look out for old age, believing that Webster was right when he said that the fate of a lawyer was to work hard, live well and die poor, use economy, and as you acquire something to lay up, buy in some growing town or city a building, a business one, if you can, even if it involves a mortgage for part; rent will keep down interest and pay taxes and the property one day will enrich you. You will have hard work to get well off by simply saving, and the community will expect you to live comfortably. Do not speculate. Be known in Christian work and in charity, public and private, according to your means. Study law and history in all your spare time, and manifest it by your action in the courts. Do not be a politician but always vote and do the duty of a citizen. Be a member of a party, but independent—a slave to no one. Deserve honors and office. If they come, as if you deserve them they should, do honor to them. If they do not, never mind. There is One who seeth not as man seeth, whose 'well done, good and faithful' is worth all the dignities of all the world."

THE TROUBLE IN NATAL

From N. Y Sun.

Natal is one of the most peculiar of the British provinces in South Africa, having a very large Kaffir population, a very small European population, and a form of government which gives to the latter considerable though not complete independence and responsibility. Population of all sorts has increased rapidly, having nearly doubled in the last dozen years, and now amounts to about 1,100,000. But of this number the Europeans are only 82,542, while the Kaffirs are 877, 388, the remainder being Asiatics. Thus it will be seen that the whites necessarily the ruling class, under suffrage based on ownership or renting of real property, are only one-tenth as numerous as the blacks and less than one-twelfth of the total population. Obviously any serious trouble with the blacks is sure to arouse the utmost excitement among this fraction of whites who are in actual control.

There was trouble undoubtedly serious in February, which was only subdued by calling out the militia, by what was practically the declaration of martial law in the disturbed district, and by the trial and conviction by court-martial of a dozen of the blacks for murder of a white police officer. The Natal Government confirmed this sentence, and on the receipt of an order from the Colonial Office in London to suspend the execution of the sentence, the Ministry instantly resigned. At the request of the Governor the Ministers have consented to hold their offices pending further communication with Lord Elgin, the secretary of State for the Colonies. The first act of the Ministers was an extreme one and it is not surprising that it was so far reconsidered as to leave the way open to an adjustment of the difference with the home Government. On the one hand it is natural for the whites in Natal to feel that their interest in the treatment of the blacks and in the possible conduct of the blacks is controlling and their judgment decisive; on the other hand it is clearly the duty of the home Government to insist on respect for their authority and the general principles they may find it necessary to adopt in the management of the inferior race. The relation of the whites and blacks is not wholly a local one by any means, since the occurrence of real disorder in the colony could be met only by the aid of the Imperial Government, and there are millions of blacks in the area known as South Africa for dealing with whom the home Government is in the long run accountable. The exact line at which force must be used is not easy to draw, but the home Government must be free to draw it.

The situation in Natal is complicated by the fact that on the western border of the colony lies Basutoland, with its population of some 350,000 natives and but few whites, while Zululand is a part of the colony of Natal. Among these blacks there has appeared within the last few years a religious movement known as Ethiopeanism, said to be organized by blacks from the United States, and having, perhaps vaguely, for its chief object the realization of the dream of "Africa for the Africans." It is impossible to say what substance there is in this movement. Naturally it is regarded with terror by the more excitable of the small white minority who are literally surrounded by blacks. Should the movement become fantastical and spread, the consequences might be serious enough. The best-informed observers so far regard this as an improbable outcome, chiefly because the African blacks are not homogeneous and have been in the past bitterly jealous one tribe of another. During the recent war the Basutos maintained complete neutrality and the Zulus even sought to secure service in the British Army. Both these races are reported to be disinclined toward intimate intercourse with the Kaffirs. A united movement, therefore, seems unlikely. But it is not impossible, and the actual situation in Natal will be watched with the utmost interest and anxiety.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either call and pay or send a check or postal money order. The management will not annoy subscribers with collectors.

Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye street, N. W.

Mrs. Sampson went to Annapolis last week to visit her parents and friends.

Miss Bertha Stokes enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Somerville of 78 Winters avenue, Catonsville, near Baltimore.

Miss Lee Harris, of Bracey, Va., is here visiting her sister, Miss Endie Harris.

Mrs. John Contee, of Denver, Col., has gone to Los Angeles for her health. Her husband is the son of Mrs. Laura Contee of our city.

Col. Phil H. Waters, after having a delightful time in the city and having been entertained by his West Virginia friends, left Monday for the East.

Dr. W. Bruce Evans left for Tuskegee, Ala., Monday to deliver an address on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Tuskegee Institute. He is the only representative from Washington.

By special request, Mr. W. Calvin W. Chase will read his paper entitled, "The wrongs of women are due to man's injustice," at the Second Baptist Church Lyceum tomorrow afternoon—Sunday—at 3.30 o'clock P. M. Special music.

Attorney S. Melendez King has been offered a position as attorney for a corporation in Richmond, Va., at a good salary, but has declined the position because of his large and increasing practice.

SOCIAL CHIT CHAT.

Messrs. W. J. Singleton and W. J. Abrams are convalescing rapidly. Good for the Walters.

Mr. A. T. Lewis, who is seen daily administering to the wants of the sick, would make the ideal chairman of the next Moonlight Excursion. Don't all speak at once.

The boys are undecided as to whether they will give an all-day or a moonlight excursion. Boys, it's good sometimes to change medicine.

The Young Ladies P. L. reception last Tuesday night was a success both socially and financially.

They say Rev. W. J. Howard talked to the boys last Sunday night. Please bear his remarks in mind Y. M. P. L.

We will give a liberal reward to any person who can approximate the day and date of the Y. M. P. L. smoker.

John—Don't think that every woman who looks at you is loving you. What is that? You heard me.

Our Jovial Jim Jackson looked well in his new silk hat Sunday night. How about his broad cloth suit? I won't touch that.

Be careful, boys; everybody who smiles at you and talks sweetly to you is not your friend. Perhaps in your absence your bitterest enemy.

HUDSON—BOWLES.

Mr. Geo. R. Hudson of Goochland Co., Va., the cousin of Prof. W. D. White of the Smithsonian Institute, was married to Miss Emelia Bowles of the same county, Wednesday, March 21, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell, 1147 Twenty-first street, N. W. It was one of the most brilliant events in the social circle. Prof. White was best man and Miss Julia H. Jackson of Ft. Ethen, Vt., was bridesmaid. Miss Ella Jackson, the belle of Louisa, Va., and her three sisters, Misses Clara, Amanda and Alice Jackson, were maids of honor. The bride was handsomely gowned in white silk mull and the bridesmaid was dressed in white taffeta silk.

The groom and best man wore conventional black. Rev. J. Anderson Taylor, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, performed the ceremony. Among a few of the distinguished persons present were Mrs. Mary J. Smith of Goochland Co., Va., Mrs. Willie Dudley of this city, Messrs. Chas. and Arthur Hudson.

There were many costly and valuable presents. After the marriage a reception was held from 8 to 11.30 P. M. Sunday, March 25, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson received their many friends at their own residence, 1115 13th street, N. W., from 4 to 6 P. M. Those received with them were Miss Jackson and Professor White. At eight o'clock a tea was tendered the bridal party by Miss Julia Jackson at her residence, 1742 14th st., N. W.

HANSBORRO—ALEXANDER.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Hattie Mark Hansborro, a very accomplished young lady and cousin of Attorney Thomas L. Jones, to Mr. Clarence Walter Alexander, Wednesday evening, April 18th, at 1901 Vermont avenue, N. W.

Miss Hansborro has made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Jones for several years; in fact she has been a companion of Mrs. Jones, and Mr. Jones will give the bride away on the evening of the marriage. A reception will take place from 8 to 10 o'clock P. M.

THE MIZPAH CLUB.

There was a large audience present at Galbraith Church last Sunday afternoon, the occasion being literary exercises under the auspices of the Mizpah Club of which Miss Sarah J. Jenefer is president. The following is the program:

Singing, Congregation; Scripture reading, Mrs. S. L. Corrothers; prayer, Deacon Basil Chase, Chaplain; singing, congregation; introduction of the the Master of Ceremonies, Miss M. Liggons; response, Hon. J. C. Dancy, Rec. of Deeds; solo, Mr. G. Bowles; original poem, "Galbraith's Golden Jubilee," Mr. M. N. Corbitt; paper, Mr. Jones; instrumental solo, Mrs. F. V. Dancy; recitation, Mme. Anna Lee Slade; solo, Mrs. Blagburn; address, Dr. H. L. Bailey, supervising principal 11th division; solo, Dr. James Walker.

Miss S. J. Jenifer, president; Miss M. Booker, vice-president; Miss M. Liggons, secretary; Miss M. Makell, treasurer; Mr. T. Lynn, Sergeant-at-Arms; Deacon B. Chase, Chaplain; Hon. John C. Dancy, Master of Ceremonies; Rev. S. L. Corrothers, D. D., pastor.

EMANCIPATION EVENING.

The Dunbar Literary Club of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, D street, between 2d and 3d, S. W., will celebrate the 43d Anniversary of the Emancipation of Slaves in the District of Columbia. Mr. H. A. Davis, president of the club, has selected an excellent program for the occasion.

Among the orators of the evening are Prof. Kelley Miller, Dr. Robt. Reyburn, Rev. Francis Grimke, D. D., Mr. Wm. Calvin Chase, Attorney-at-Law; Ex-Judge Davis of Maine and Dr. Tunnel.

On account of the number of speakers, each will be limited to fifteen minutes' talk.

The musical program will be rendered by the following able artists: Prof. J. Hillary Taylor, late of the faculty of Washington Conservatory of Music; Mrs. Mary Elzear, whose voice is replete with richness and sweetness; Miss Gussie Clarke, a very pleasing and accomplished elocutionist; Miss Laura Delany, a noted local singer, and other talent.

The officers of the board are Mrs. H. A. Davis, chairman; Mrs. Sadie Marshall, secretary; Miss Blanche White, treasurer; Rev. P. Wallace, pastor.

Silver offering at the door. Doors open at 7.30 P. M.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, professor of Economics and History in the Atlanta University, and General Secretary of the Niagara Movement, has been invited to deliver the address at the commencement exercises of the M Street High School, Armstrong Manual Training and Normal No. 2, at Convention Hall on June 15. Dr. DuBois will keep his dates straight this time.

MARYLAND BRANCH OF THE SHUT-IN SOCIETY.

The Shut-in society was organized in New York City in 1877, for the purpose of bringing spiritual comfort and good cheer, by the exchange of letters, by visits and other tokens of remembrance, to those "shut-in" by chronic illness from the outside world.

The Society consists of Shut-in members, Associate members and Annual Subscribers. Annual fees: Shut-ins, fifty cents; Associates and Subscribers, one dollar. The Open Window, the magazine of the Society, is sent to all members on payment of their fees.

The Maryland Branch, organized in 1904, has charge of the work of the Society in Maryland, Tennessee and the District of Columbia. Membership, March 12th, 1906: Maryland, Shut-ins, 105, Associate, 104, total, 209; Tennessee, Shut-ins, 10, Associate, total, 10; District of Columbia, Shut-ins, 4, Associate, 9, total 13; grand total, 232.

Wonder bags, hot water bags, reading matter, birthday cards, etc., are among the gifts of the Branch to its Shut-in members. Wheel chairs, bed tables, bed rests, rocking chairs, etc., are loaned to them without cost, except freight. All invalid members of the Branch are eligible for membership in the Exchange maintained by the Branch for the sale of their work.

Regular monthly meetings of the Branch are held in Baltimore on the last Saturday of each month from October to May inclusive, when reports of the different departments of the work are received.

The Branch desires to know of any invalids in Maryland, Tennessee and the District of Columbia, to whom the Society can bring good cheer; also any who wish to become Associate or Subscribing members of the Society. Copies of the Open Window and further information in regard to the General Society may be obtained by writing to the Chairman of the Branch, Mrs. William Dallam Morgan, St. John's Rectory, Station N., Baltimore, Md.

DR. RICHARDDSON.

Dr. Geo. H. Richardson, one of the most profound and logical writers in the United States, read a very interesting paper before the Bethel Literary and Historical Association last Friday evening on "Education in the Public Schools." There was a representative audience of educators present who listened attentively to Dr. Richardson's paper. He discussed in a clear and concise manner all phases of the public school system. No one is better qualified to do this than Dr. Richardson. He was most eloquent in many of his passages and logical and brilliant throughout his discourse. Whenever it is announced that he is to read a paper the

DR. GEO. H. RICHARDDSON.

people know they are to have a literary treat and on last Tuesday evening they were not disappointed. For three years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the public schools and during that time he was always on the side of right and justice. He never knew what it was to discountenance merit and wherever merit existed it was rewarded. Many a graduate from the Normal School who failed to be a favorite but meritorious, Dr. Richardson appointed, and to-day these young ladies and gentlemen are among some of the best teachers in the public schools. He has a thorough knowledge of the school system and it was regretted when he retired from the board.

Bishop Satterlee, of the District of Columbia, is trying to have the slums done away in this city. There are lots of people in this city who have no idea of the amount of suffering endured by their fellow-creatures. Consequently the action of the Bishop is commendable in every particular.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

The secretary of John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, is a woman, Miss E. C. Morris.

Andrew J. Dotger, of South Orange, N. J., who recently died, left an estate of $994,932, with a bequest of $700,000 to the Tuskegee Institute at the death of his wife.

The National Veterans' Association of the Blue and Gray and their sons, were created at Atlanta, Ga., March 29, 1906. (It is a remarkable thing that white people can fight and then unite.) Take the colored Masons of the District of Columbia. They are as bitter towards each other as can be and from the cause of the split, it will be seen that they are at fault. The concurrent opinion of the white Masons of the United States are no regular Masons of color in the United States. That being a fact, why should the negro Masons class each other as bogus, spurious, clandestine, etc. as they do? Take the bone of contention, viz, the A. A. S. R., what becomes of the article of 1786, which states how many bodies of the rite should exist in the United States? The craft had better cease firing and close up, later they may be sorry if this advice is not followed.

The Board of Education refused to hear the charges of Mrs. Anna E. Murray, wife of D. A. Murray, in relation to the conduct of colored kindergartens in the District of Columbia recently.

Our white Masonic brethren of the District of Columbia will hold a Masonic May Festival. There will be hot times in old town.

When we draw the colored line ourselves, how can we be surprised at the white man drawing the line with us?

Read The Bee.

Read The Bee.

Wm. Welsh, of Lempster, New Hampshire, aged 106, is the oldest survivor of the Union Army and the Masonic Order.

Hereafter Americans only will man United States warships. (I wonder if the colored brother will be included in this deal?)

Coming? Who?
WILLIAMS & WALKER. When?
April 30—May 1 and 2.

Established 1866.
BURNSTINE LOAN OFFICE.
Gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, mechanical tools, ladies' and gent's wearing apparel. Old gold and silver bought. Unredeemed pledges for sale.
361 *Pennsylvania Ave, N. W.*

MONEY
For everybody at rates lower than the lowest Don't be deceived; come to us and investigate. Business strictly confidential. No one knows of your transaction with us. We loan on furniture, pianos, or salary. If you have a loan now anywhere and need more money, come to us. Nothing deducted from loan. You get full amount. Extension in case of sickness without extra charge.

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505 E St., N. W.

LOANS.
From $10 up to $200 loaned on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, pictures, etc.
COURTEOUS treatment guaranteed to all.
We have the largest business in the city. Why? Because we grant extensions in case of sickness and give you the benefit of our liberal rebate system if you pay up in advance.
We carry thousands of satisfied customers on our books. Call and investigate.
SURETY LOAN COMPANY
Room 1, Warder Bldg., Cor. 9th and F Sts., N. W.

A Square Deal
FOR EVERYBODY
$10 to $300
On FURNITURE, PIANOS, TEAMS, ETC., without removal, at a low rate of interest.
WHEN YOU BUY MERCHANDISE you go to a reliable house. Why not do the same thing when you borrow money? We are an old-established company, and treat everybody alike.
Isn't it worth your while to see us before dealing elsewhere? We pay off other companies and advance you more money.
We also loan on plain note to salaried employees, and make a specialty of loans to TEACHERS.
POTOMAC GUARANTEE LOAN CO
928 F Street, Northwest.
ATLANTIC BUILDING, ROOMS 23 and 24. Second floor. No stairway or elevator.

CANDIES.
Why, yes. Everybody buys Sheets' Candy, 10th and F street, N. W., Washington's leading candy store.
10th and F street, N. W.

RICHARDSON.
One of the most enterprising druggists in South Washington is Dr. Richardson, 316 4½ streeet, S. W.
This is one of the best drug stores in the Southwest, where you are invited to go for Easter offerings. Dr. Richardson is an affable business man and one in whom the people have confidence.

COMING! COMING
Williams & Walker
AND THEIR OWN COMPANY IN
"ABYSSINIA"
THE SPARKLING MUSICAL ODDITY.
BOOK AND LYRICS BY JESSE A. SHIPP.
AND ALEX. ROGERS.
MUSIC BY WILL MARION COOK AND BERT WILLIAMS.
CONVENTION HALL, APRIL 30, MAY 1 AND 2.
THREE NIGHTS AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, TC, ADDRESS
JOHN H. COOK, 2224 SIXTH STREET NRTHWEST.

RACES
SPRINC MEETING
Washington Jockey Club
MARCH 26 TO APRIL 14.
Penna. Railraad Special, Train leaves 6th street station at 1:15 p.m. Two Special Trains returning, one immediately after the last race, the other to wait for delayed passengers. Fare, 25c.
Electric cars direct to track without change every two minuses from 15th st. and New York ave. n w. (Columbia line). Fare, 5c.
FIRST RACE 3 P.M.
N.B.—Objectionable characters Positively Excluded.

CREDIT FOR ALL WASHINGTON.
Newest Styles in Furnture
Our spring stock is a magnificantexhibition of careful workmanship and artistic design. We have selected the best examples of the new styles and have secured such an excellent diversity of patterns that we are confident of being able to suit all tastes.
Richly upholstered pieces for the parlor, handsome pieces for the dining room in finely carved or dignifiedly simple designs; pretty pieces for the bed room in oak, mahogany, maple, or other choice woods; magnificant Brass and Iron Beds; comfortable pieces for the library or sitting room—nothing is lacking that you could have any use for. By careful buying we are able to offer many strikingly good values, and we absolutely guarantee every piece of furniture that leaves this store.
CREDIT
Peter Grogan
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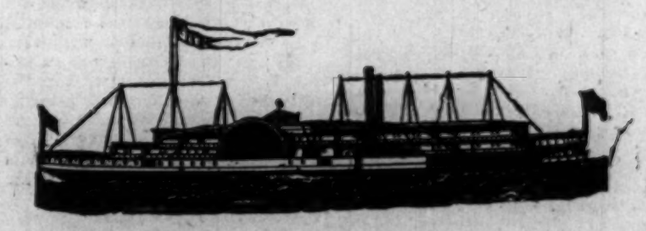
STRAIGHTEN YOUR HAIR.
OX-MARROW POMADE HAS A MAGIC EFFECT ON CURLY HAIR AND MAKES IT GROW LONG AND STRAIGHT.
SPECIAL OFFER.
Present this coupon and ten cents and we will give you one full sized bottle of Ox-Marrow Pomade.
AGENTS FOR MADINOLA COMPLEXION CREAM.
People's Pharmacy
SEVENTH AND EYE STREETS, NORTHWEST
PURE DRUGS POPULAR PRICES.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON CANDY KITCHEN,
1614 14th street, N. W.
All kinds of delicious ice cream delivered free. One gallon, $1.00; one quart, 25 cents; one pint, 15 cents.
Our Candies Made Daily.
Chocolates, Bon Bons, Taffy and drops of all kinds ten cents a pound.

EASTER AT RICHARDSON'S DRUG STORE.
New perfumeries of the season. Have the children's eggs colored from my famous dyes. All colors and designs. Send an Easter present to your friends with the Easter compliments of our store. South Washington's leading DRUG STORE.
RICHARDSON'S 316 4 1-2 STREET S. W.

A Matchless Exposition of Easter Millinery
Invites you to its biggest and best Millinery Show. Famous for years for a magnificent combination of millinery art, novelty and beauty with commercial common sense and moderate prices, the present showing will be found easily to eclipse anything heretofore displayed. Description is impossible—the hats are both too many and too beautiful to be described. We can only give you a glimpse of the values and promise you that the styles are such as you could picture in your most exalted moments of imagination.
BLOUTS, 710 7th St., N. W.

STEAMER JANE MOSELY



Is now open for Charters for Summerset Beach and other River Landings. All points on Chesapeake Bay, Norfolk and Richmond, Va. For full information apply or write to
Lewis Jefferson 190- First Street, Southwest
Telephone: Main 1779.

BIRD HAS FOUR FEET

FEATHERED CREATURE ATTRACTS WIDE ATTENTION.

Brought from South America by Michigan Man—Surprise to Scientific Men—Specimen Being Preserved.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Edward Morris Brigham, of Battle Creek, the well-known South American traveler, has the only specimens in this country of a rare bird that has attracted much attention among scientific men, because it has four feet.

Its scientific name is opisthocoma eristata and is known to the natives as the cigana (gypsy).

It is so contrary to the accepted order of things that a bird should have four feet that the discovery of this quadruped-bird was a surprise to the scientific men. Mr. Brigham's specimens are preserved in alcohol.

Mr. Brigham found these birds in 1881-82 while making embryological studies in the interior of the great island of Marajo, at the mouth of the Amazon river.

This bird confirms the evolutionary theory that birds descended from reptilian ancestors. Many fossil birds show marked reptilian characteristics, having teeth, etc. The whole evolutionary process is shown in the hatching of the egg of the cigana.

The bird, progressing in its embryological course, passes into its reptilian ancestral tpye and before its evolution has carried it beyond the reptialian phase emerges from the egg as a quadruped animal, hatched from an egg laid by a two-footed two-winged bird. There are well-developed toes, each terminated by large well-developed claws.

For many days after hatching and before it is able to fly the young uses these four claws to climb about the bushes and trees. But "fore" feet are purposeless for an ordinary bird. Then the modification begins and the fore limbs are developed into wings—the final post natal result.

The adult specimen, in size and general appearance, resembles a pheasant, but of course is no relation, as the cigana is the sole survivor of its genus, its family, its order, of which geologists have found numerous representatives in a fossil state.

Its geological range is quite limited, being found only along the margins of the Amazon and the Orinoco. The bird lives and perches upon the leaves of the aninga, a large water plant with heart-shaped leaves and calla-like flower, varying in height to 20 feet. The plant grows in masses on low, muddy margins of water courses. The cries uttered by the adult ciganas are unlike those of any other birds, and are so doleful and demoniacal that it sounds as if they were mourning for all their extinct relations. These birds are usually the most demonstrative in the night.

PREDICTS AN IRON FAMINE.

Consul General at Paris Suggests That Coal Be Sold to Europe in Exchange.

Washington.—Consul General Mason of Paris, predicts in a report made public, that the United States may run short of iron within a century through the continued yearly absorption of 35,000,000 tons, which is more than one-third of the world's total consumption. He suggests the sale of American coal to Europe in exchange for iron, especially in view of the prospective advance of British coal prices.

The world has only 10,000,000,000 tons of iron ore available, Germany, Russia and France each possessing more than this country. In the comparison of coal quantities the consul states that the advantage of North America over European countries is overwhelming and that with what is now known the present 280,000,000 tons annual output of American bituminous coal can be maintained for hundreds of years without exhaustion while the European coal fields are running out. On the other hand, the foremost British metal journal predicts an iron famine in about half a century.

ENGLISH PALACES COSTLY.

Large Amounts Are Spent to Maintain Homes of King Edward in Great Britian.

London.—Some curious facts in relation to the maintenance of royal palaces have been revealed in the report of the auditors general on the civil service and revenue accounts of the year 1904-5, just issued.

The extension of the electric lighting in the staterooms and other apartments of St. James' palace, which is partly in the occupation of the king, cost $3,400. Wine cellars were constructed which cost $5,400. Almost $20,000 has been expended installing the electric light at Windsor castle.

Laying down India rubber under the arches of the main entrances of Buckingham palace, so as to obviate the noise of vehicles driving through, cost $1,725. At Hampton court palace, $3,240 has been expended on altering and enlarging the famous vinery. The total outlay on the royal palaces was $294,745.

Hand Tells Time of Day.

A man in New York is said to be able to tell the time of day by looking at the palm of his hand. Is the atmosphere so grimy there that the various stages of its cumulative effect upon the human hand may be noted with accuracy from hour to hour by an attentive and experienced observer?

OCEAN GIVES UP TREASURE

Precious Metals, Melted in a Solid Lump, Found on the Beach Near Oregon Town.

Albany, Ore.—A large piece of silver bullion washed up on the coast at Newport, Ore., has set agog the imagination of the denizens of that storm-swept neighborhood, and the days of Spanish galleons laden with wealth and the ocean piracies of primitive America are recalled. J. G. Crawford, an Albany photographer and scientist, is the discoverer of the wealth disgorged by the ocean.

While searching for rare specimens of animal and mineral life that are to be found on the Oregon coast during the winter months Crawford ran across a large piece of mixed silver and gold, symmetrically shaped as if the two metals had been melted and run together in a vessel of some kind. Speculation as to the source of the rare find was immediately rife, but that it came from the depths of the ocean is the only certain information obtainable.

The fact that the two metals are melted together as if they had been thrown into a brass kettle or some such receptacle would indicate that it is not from some of the wrecks of wealth laden ships of recent days. Few miners of to-day would run their gold and silver together in a single vessel. An old miner estimated that the find is worth several hundred dollars. Crawford will have it assayed.

UNCLE SAM PAYS THE PIPER

Canada Shipping American Silver and Getting Gold in Return—Good Thing for Banks.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—The sweep of American silver from Canada has begun. All over the dominion the banks are collecting American silver and shipping it to Montreal, whence it is being sent to Washington and there exchanged for gold.

The removal of American silver from Canada will be a good thing for the banks and profitable to the government. The banks will be paid three-eighths per cent. for collecting it and the government will bear all transportation charges. It is estimated the government will clear at least $500,000.

It is calculated that at the present time there is $500,000 worth of United States silver circulating in Canada, and when it is removed Canadian coin will take its place. The difference in value between the bullion in a coin and its face value is about 55 per cent., so the government will reap a profit of about 50 cents on every 50-cent piece, 25 on the American coin and 25 on its own coin issued to replace the American money.

In many portions of the Canadian northwest discounts as high as 20 and 25 per cent. are charged on American silver. Nickels and coppers are wholly refused.

GETS CASH THROUGH STORY

London Lawyers, After Long Search, Hear Their Man Is an Engine Driver in Pennsylvania.

Sayre, Pa.—Through a story of an operation published in a local paper and clipped by a newspaper in London, John Spiros, one of the oldest engine drivers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company, who runs the Black Diamond express, is one of the happiest men in the valley just now, for he has received information that a legacy amounting to $25,000 is awaiting him in London.

A law firm, which had charge of his aunt's estate, has been looking for him for two years, and a reprinted article telling the story of the unique operation, that was observed in a London newspaper, gave the lawyers their cue.

The operation was to remove a nail from his neck. The bit of metal got into his anatomy 26 years ago while he was attending a Fourth of July celebration. A cannon exploded near him and he sustained several minor injuries.

One wound was in his neck, but the surgeons found no foreign substance there on examination. The old wound did not annoy him until several weeks ago, when his neck began to swell badly, and he consulted Dr. Ott, who found the nail with the aid of an X-ray machine.

SACCO FAST FOR 45 DAYS.

Hungarian Smoked 952 Cigarettes During the Test and Lost Only 55 Pounds—Drank Much Water.

London.—Sacco, the Hungarian fasting man, completed his 45 days' fast and claims the record. During the 45 days Sacco has smoked 952 cigarettes and drunk 22 bottles of table water.

After the conclusion of his fast the chart showed that he had lost 55 pounds in weight. His respiration was 23 and his pulse 84. He said he was feeling very well and in the opinion of the doctors his condition was very satisfactory. His hut in Hengler's circus has been kept extremely hot, but in the last few days he found it impossible to keep himself warm. Four days ago he appeared to be quite ill, and the management tried to persuade him to give up his task, but he replied that he would sooner die than do so.

There is not the slightest suspicion as to the genuineness of the test, and Sacco's complete abstention from everything except water and cigarettes.

Not Called a Lawbreaker.

The man who dodges about the country for the purpose of evading a constable with a subpoena may not technically be a lawbreaker, but it is difficult to keep from suspecting that he has no overpowering desire to see justice done.

BAN ON AQUA PURA.

WOMAN HAS NOT DRUNK WATER IN 48 YEARS.

Sight or Sound of Liquid Acts Like a Poison on Her System—Tea, Coffee, Lemonade or Beer Are Her Substitutes.

Ogden, Utah.—"Water makes me ill. Sometimes the mere sight of it nauseates me." That is the reason Mrs. Sarah Mills, of this city, gives for not having drunk water for 48 years.

"My abstinence from water is not a matter of rule," she says. "I simply don't care for water as a beverage, and, after having gone without it for a few months and suffering no ill effects, I got so I never thought of drinking it any more than I would think of taking a glass of poison. And it is a sort of poison to my system. When I was a little girl I remember that often a glass of water would make me deathly sick."

"What do you drink as a substitute for water?" was asked of Mrs. Mills.

"Tea, coffee, lemonade and in the summer beer are my principal beverages. But even of these I drink sparingly. Somehow I don't crave liquids. When I am not feeling well I can go hours and hours without drinking anything."

"Do you drink tea or coffee whenever you are thirsty, Mrs. Mills?"

"No, indeed. I am not addicted to tea drinking at all, as one might suspect I would be. I rarely drink more than one cup a day, usually at dinner, and never between meals. It is the same with coffee. Milk I never touch."

Mrs. Mills was feeling indisposed the other day. She said that when she sat down to luncheon she felt worn out, having traveled much recently. "And do you know that the mere pouring of water at the table made me feel worse?" she said. "I thought for awhile that I should have to leave the table.

"I cannot state the scientific reason for my loathing of water, having never consulted a physician on the subject. Some people have suggested that it is all imagination; that I have gotten so in the habit of refusing a drink of water that to drink one after these years of abstinence would affect me psychologically and in no other way. That isn't true. Water seems to poison my whole system, and that's all there is to it."

MAYOR'S PAY IS $1 A YEAR

Football Man Chosen to Govern Franklin Won't Groan Under Big Pay.

Franklin, Pa.—William J. McConnell, Franklin's mayor elect, is one of the younger generation of Franklin, being but 28 years old. He is the son of William J. McConnell, a widely known oil producer in his day, an was born in Franklin.

He was graduated from the Cheltenham military academy in 1897 and from Yale Law school in 1900. While in college he took an active interest in athletics. He was on the Yale football squad, and but for the death of his father during the football season would doubtless have made the team.

He was considered the champion heavyweight boxer and wrestler at Yale. After leaving college he played professional football with the famous eleven of the Duquesque Country and Athletic club, of Pittsburg.

Mr. McConnell has served four years in the city council, and for two years has been deputy mayor. He is engaged in the oil and gas business, but has plenty of time for the duties of mayor, a job which will yield him the munificent sum of one dollar per year.

COLLECTS FOR LYING IDLE.

American Captain Forces Germany to Pay $135 a Day Demurrage in Africa.

New York.—In a letter received by the owners of the bark Helen A. Wyman, Capt. David Van Horn tells how he "turned a trick" on the German government in German southwest Africa and sent home over $7,000 collected from the Germans for demurrage. Incidentally he reports the bark is coming with a cargo of mahogany, said to be the first brought in an American vessel in competition with the French trade.

The Helen A. Wyman left Rosario last July with a cargo of hay to be delivered to the German government at Luderitz bay. Arriving at his destination the captain found 30 sailing vessels and steamers lying in the roadstead.

A war was in progress inland and the German government had its hands full. Capt. Van Horn was in no hurry, though. He simply reported his arrival, filed his application for wharfage room and sat down and waited. The wait lasted 52 days. Later he presented a bill for demurrage at the rate of $135 a day, and this was paid by the government.

Enter for Matrimony.

Five pretty, but dowerless, eastern maidens, all graduates of Wellesley college, lunched at a fashionable Denver, Col., hotel and formed a unique matrimonial club. They affixed their names to a contract to receive marriage proposals from men of good family who have money. Not desiring to reveal their identity, they will not permit use of their names, but as a guarantee of good faith have consented to the publication of their pictures over numbers, by means of which correspondence may be carried on. One of the girls is from Georgia, one from Michigan, two from Ohio and one from Indiana.

MANY CANDIDATES AT YALE

Honors Won by Acadia College Students Turn the Tide from Harvard —School Becoming Favorite.

New Haven.—Yale has become the star college in the United States for Canadians. A few years ago Harvard attracted them, but since Rev. George B. Cutten came down to Yale from Acadia college, in Nova Scotia, and besides winning a center place on the 'varsity football team took all the prizes in sight, the Canadian tide has turned New Havenward. This year little Acadia college with its 300 students ranks as the fourth college in the world in number of students studying under President Hadley.

When Mr. Cutten went back to Acadia he told the students there of the great inducements that Yale offered for Canadians, and in the spring of 1902 the Yale officials received word from Acadia that six of her students were planning to come to Yale the following fall if satisfactory inducements could be made regarding tuition.

The Yale people announced at once that the tuition would be free to the students who wanted to come here from Acadia, and the following fall six men from that college matriculated with the senior class. Of these six, three are now members of the Yale faculty.

They all took their degrees from Yale in the following June and made such a brilliant showing that they won from the American students many prizes and scholarships. Four of the men who tried for scholarships and fellowships won about $2,500 during that year, making a phenomenal record.

News of the success of the six pioneers from Acadia college, which is situated at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, within a stone's throw of Grand Pre, the home of Evangeline, has so spread through Canada that this year there are 25 students enrolled in the University from British America, and Yale is offering special inducements for more to come on. Harvard in the meantime is inserting advertisements for students in the various Canadian college organs.

MONKEYS WILL BE STUDIED

Chicago University Students to Be Given Opportunity to Investigate Species.

Chicago.—The top floor of the physiology laboratory at the University of Chicago is beginning to look like the zoological section of a city park. Carpenters are building new cages and repairing old ones, so that the monkeys which will reach the university in a few days will have a commodious place in which to live.

These monkeys will not be used as an attraction for visitors but will be studied in the classroom by the students and in the private laboratories by the professors. For some time the medical authorities have been contemplating the use of monkeys for dissecting purposes.

Because of the extreme likeness of the anatomy of the monkey to that of man it is thought much more can be learned of the human organism.

It is probable several hundred animals will be used in the work during the next three months.

Another subject of importance to the scientists of the university is being discussed. Several of the professors have suggested that while the animals are being used along medical lines it would be a good scheme to study their language. The medical students of the university are enthusiastic over the idea and many of this year's classes have intimated that they intend to devote much time to the study of monkey language.

ENGLAND GROWS SOBERER

In Past Five Years Britain Has Spent $111,000,000 Less for Drink Than in Preceding Half Decade.

London.—One hundred and and eleven million dollars less for drink was spent by the people of the United Kingdom in the last five years than in the five years before that. Revenue returns prove that the drinking habit is continuously declining.

In England the average expenditure for drink per head was $20 a year; in Scotland, $15.50; in Ireland, $15.25. All classes consume less strong drink than they did five years ago.

This holds good even in the army and navy messes, where heavy drinking has been long considered an evidence of manliness. For instance, in the royal artillery mess at Woolwich, the largest in the British army, three-quarters of the officers of all ages drink water except on special occasions.

The new house of commons apparently typifies the tendency to temperance. The catering department, which laid in a heavy stock of wines, has found that more than 45 per cent. of the members drink water almost habitually, and that out of 670 members, 170 are professional teetotalers.

Tender Bit of Romance.

A Dover, Okla., man sent a shirt to the laundry and by mistake a woman's nightie was returned to him. He looked her up, mingled his blushes with hers while exchanging the goods and later married her. How's that for a romantic shirt tale in society circles?

Hatpins for Women.

Those two Kentucky women who fought a duel with pistols, and shot an innocent man a block or two away, should have tried hatpins. Thereby they would at least have narrowed the circle of danger.

NO TRADE IN CHINA.

ORIENTAL BUYING CONFINED TO FOREIGNERS.

Only Outside Firms Purchase American Goods and Cotton Is Still Boycotted—New Source of Rubber Supply Found.

Washington.—Special Agent Burrill, in a report to the department of commerce and labor, describes the trade conditions in South China, stating that it will take time to recover from the effects of the boycott.

As yet the only movement of American goods at Hong-Kong is confined almost exclusively to the foreign firms, and for transshipment to French China and points beyond. American cotton goods have not met with the success in southern China that they have in Manchuria and the report suggests that as the Chinese of the south demand cloth full of sizing, American manufacturers should cater to their whims.

The United States is pushing Germany for second place in the trade of Argentina, says Consul General Coles' advices from Buenos Ayres. Great Britain leads by selling annually there $65,000,000 goods, Germany and America each averaging nearly $25,000,000 sales. The consul reports the need of an American bank in Buenos Ayres.

Spain is likewise seeking the Latin-American markets, according to Consul General Ridgely of Barcelona, and is increasing manufactured exports over $1,000,000 a year, the largest item of which is cotton goods, made from American.

The United States is not meeting with the same commercial success in Newfoundland as in the dominion of Canada, reports Consul Cornelius of St. Johns. In the dominion the American sales are 62 per cent. of the imports, leading Great Britain by over $90,000,000, while in Newfoundland the two competing countries ranked nearly even, after the American trade dropped back $240,000 to $2,750,000.

This, the consul adds, is notwithstanding the open trade door exists in Newfoundland, and the British enjoy a 33 1-3 per cent. preferential tariff advantage in Canada.

Consul General Iddings writes from Cairo about the opening of the upper Nile regions by the new railway from Berber to Port Sudan on the Red sea. The other new Egyptian line, which has just been completed, runs from Kareima to Abu Hamed and forms part of a vast irrigation up Kordofan, and establishing communication between El Obeid and Omdurman.

A new source of rubber supply is reported by Consul General Guenther of Frankfort, who quotes a European authority as stating that in Liberia there are 20,000 square miles covered with dense virgin rubber tree forests.

PLANS INVENTION IN "PEN"

Convict Hopes to Be Made Wealthy When Sentence Is Over—Refuses to Reveal Scheme.

Philadelphia.—In the eastern penitentiary George Dickenson, "Gentleman Burglar," who was sent to prison December 5, 1902, to serve a sentence of 15 years, is engaged in perfecting an invention which he hopes will make him a wealthy man when he regains his freedom.

For the reason that patent rights for his invention have not yet been obtained, the convict and his keepers refuse to reveal its nature, but it is understood to be something used in the manufacture of articles of clothing.

Dickinson is an expert machinist, and the prison authorities have afforded him every convenience for the development of his invention that is proper under the rules of the penitentiary.

Dickinson had lived in Philadelphia three years and a half prior to 1902. He lodged in Germantown, and was employed as foreman of a shirt-waist factory. Later Dickinson became the junior partner in a firm of shirt-waist manufacturers.

EIGHT STAMPS AT $2,501.

Rare Set of Issue of Aug. 14, 1861, Bought at Auction Probably for Post Office Department.

New York.—A rare set of eight unused United States postage stamps in the collection of A. H. Scholle sold for $2,501 at auction recently. The face value of the stamps is $1.75. They are a complete set of the issue of August 14, 1861.

When the civil war began there was a quantity of the 1857-60 issue of stamps in the seceding states. To prevent their use by the confederate postmasters, the United States authorities declared that these stamps were no longer to be accepted, and the issue of August 14, 1861, was hurriedly prepared. They did not give satisfaction, however, and in the following month a new set was issued. These stamps are the earliest that can be used for mailing. All previous issues have no value except to philatelists.

A Boston firm was the purchaser. It is supposed that the stamps were bought for the post office department, which is lacking a set.

Two-Cent 'Phones.

Berlin is to have telephones on street corners. Twenty booths will be erected at the most frequented spots and inside will be placed telephones which can be used by the public on inserting two cents in the slot. Each booth will be crowned by a clock with four faces run electrically from an observatory so that the exact time can always be seen.

"SASSED" THE PRESIDENT.

Irate Farmer Did Not Want His Corn Trampled Down by Hunters.

Guthrie, Okla.—A story has just leaked out here in regard to President Roosevelt's lobo-wolf hunt in Oklahoma last spring, when he was accompanied by Cecil Lyons, of Texas, and John R. Abernathy, whom he recently appointed United States marshal of Oklahoma. The facts have been bottled up ever since the hunt, until during a banquet, which was given recently by the citizens of Frederick in Abernathy's honor, when half the population of the town were telling the experiences and incidents of the president's trip.

It was related that during one of their long chases after wolves Roosevelt and Abernathy were compelled to enter a farmer's corn field in order to follow a fleeing lobo. They dismounted and were about to remount after passing through a fence when the farmer appeared on the scene.

"Here, you fellows, get out of this field," angrily exclaimed the farmer. "You have no right in here, and, besides, you are tramping down my corn. Get out of here, or I'll have you arrested."

Not wishing to advance further against the irate farmer's orders, the two wolf hunters, the president and the Oklahoma cow puncher, did as they were ordered. The lobo got away.

Troopers of the Eighth cavalry, who were near by guarding the pasture lines, confirm the truth of the story.

KANSAS HAS 166,762 BABES

Of the Total Population of State One-Half Were Born There—Other Census Facts.

Topeka.—The total population of Kansas is 1,544,963, but this does not begin to tell the whole story of the decennial census issued in the form of a report. There are figures about almost everything, from the number of babies, the pride of the state, down to the number of peach trees. The population has increased 100,000 in the past five years, and about 200,000 in the last ten years.

Babies in Kansas under five years old, 166,762.

Persons over 80 years old, 7,063.

Men subject to call in case of war, 316,735.

Persons who work for a living, 500,059.

Of this number 251,956 are farmers.

Of the total population 53.57 per cent. are over 21 years of age.

School children between five and 20 years, 532,637.

Negroes in the state, 51,067.

Germans in the state, 43,124.

Of the total population of Kansas, one-half was born in Kansas.

CURE FOR STOMACH ACHE

Pulling Teeth Said to Be a Remedy for That and Other Ills—Test in German School.

New York.—The board of education is said to be considering the advisability of establishing in this city, with the aid of the legislature, a free dentistry for school children where they must submit to examination and treatment of their teeth.

The board gets the idea from Germany, where the city of Strassburg is conducting a school of dentistry on an experimental scale. Out of 12,691 pupils who were taken to the Strassburg dentistry, 7,065 had their teeth filled and 7,985 had teeth extracted.

Out of 2,269 children in Strassburg between three and six years old only 362 were found to have sound teeth. Of 2,103 pupils between six and eight years only 160 had sound teeth.

Headache, earache and stomach ache as well as toothache, are said to have almost vanished from the Strassburg schools since the free compulsory dentistry was established.

PROVIDING FOR HIS "BOSS"

Mr. Carnegie to the Rescue of a Pension Bureau Employe Who Suffered Reduction.

Washington, D. C.—J. H. Larcomb, an 80-year-old employe of the pension bureau, is going to resign his position, and will live in comfort the rest of his days through the generosity of one of the "boys" that used to work for him. In the years gone by Mr. Larcomb was a boss telegraph operator in Pittsburg, and Andrew Carnegie was one of the "boys." Since then Mr. Carnegie has prospered and Mr. Larcomb has given the efforts of his latter life to the government.

Recently Mr. Larcomb was reduced in salary to $900 per annum and the reduction caused him to worry. A friend of his, knowing of the former association with Mr. Carnegie, wrote to the steel magnate and explained the circumstances. In reply, the friend was instructed to tell Mr. Larcomb to quit the government service and that he (Mr. Carnegie) would amply provide for his former "boss" during the remainder of his life.

Raise Wage Scale on Stork.

Hereafter it will cost more to be born in Ellwood City, Pa., because the doctors have declared war on the stork. They have organized and formulated a wage scale. One baby will now cost its fond papa as much as two did formerly, for the price per baby has advanced from $10 to $20. Visits to homes of patients are raised from one to two dollars. People there say the town is so healthful that the doctors are obliged to raise the price of visits to make a fair living.

IS WILY CELESTIAL.

MOCK DUCK, A NOTORIOUS CHINAMAN OF NEW YORK.

Heads Hip Sing Tong Faction—Knows All Wickedness and Could Solve Many of the Mysteries of Chinatown.

New York.—Mock Duck is the most notorious Chinamen in New York, but his face tells little of the man's character, and the most careful scrutiny of it would leave you in doubt as to whether it fitted the description of its owner, as given by the Hip Sing Tong people—who are his own—or the On Leong Tong crowd, who are his enemies.

Of Mock Duck, the Hip Sing folk say: "He is a decent, law-abiding young Chinese boy of 29 years, who has been hounded from pillar to post by his arch-enemies, the followers of Tom Lee. At times, it is true, he has shot, but only in self-defense, and if two or three On Leong Tong notches are on his gun, they are there for men who deserved to die. In his laundry uptown he attends to business, and only comes down to Mott or Doyers street on pleasure bent, or to attend meetings of his beloved society, which was formed solely to further the interests of reform in Chinatown. He is no Highbinder, does not wear a shirt of mail, and would never think of starting a riot. Mock Duck, in short, is a model citizen."

From the On Leong Tong we get this analysis of the face:

"It is that of a cruel, crafty, mysterious, bad man—the worst Chinaman in New York. There is murder in that bright eye, those stern lips, that firm chin. There is duplicity and treachery in every feature. Mock Duck is the active leader of a gang of Highbinders who want to kill off the respectable class of Chinamen in New York, and run Chinatown for the lowest purposes. The troubles from time immemorial in Pell street and its tributaries are directly traceable to the Hip Sing Tong, of which Mock Duck is the avowed leader. He is not to be trusted in any way."

As a matter of fact, Mock Duck is no angel. He has been mixed up in very unpleasant things, has killed his man

MOCK DUCK.
(The Most Notorious Celestial of New York City.)

and been nearly killed himself on several occasions. Since the founder of the Hip Sing Tong, one Gum Kee went back to China with $40,000 of tribute money, some five years ago, Mock Duck has been the boss of the outfit, and has caused the virtuous On Leong Tong all its trouble.

When the On Leong Tong had so firmly intrenched itself, under the leadership of Tom Lee, that there seemed no dislodging them, it was Mock Duck's fertile brain which conceived the idea of enlisting the aid of the Parkhurst society. The On Leongs controlled all the gambling privileges in Chinatown, and stood in with the police authorities. Mock Duck's gang coveted these privileges. Then went Mock Duck to Frank Moss, agent of the Parkhurst society, and convinced him that the On Leongs were villains and the Hip Sings saints, who wanted to reform Chinatown in all its branches. Would the Parkhurst people help Mock Duck, the reformer. The bait found a biter; the Parkhurst people began to raid the joints of the On Leong Tong on testimony furnished by the Hip Sing bunch, and that started the war.

Since then the history of the feud between the two societies is fresh in every one's memory. At least a score of Chinamen have been murdered, and twice as many wounded. Mock Duck, on various occasions, has had to leave New York, either to avoid the law or to escape his enemies. On each time that he returned trouble has broken out afresh in the little streets that harbor so many thousands of Mongolian coolies. Mock Duck's people say that this has been merely a coincidence. The On Leong people say otherwise.

Peace has now been established officially, between the two Tongs. It may be real peace, it may not be.

Mock Duck, whatever his intentions regarding the future of Chinatown, is at present in no condition to carry them out, being in jail. Yes, the white man has got him, and he languishes in a cell in the Tombs on the charge of trying to bribe two police officers. There was a raid on Pell street a few nights ago, and as the officers were bringing the prisoners down to the patrol wagon Mock Duck crept out of the shadows and offered a policeman $20 to allow his cousin, Houi Lee, to escape. The policeman told him to "git." But Mock then appealed to another cop and raised the ante to $50. This fidelity to the family caused the officers to take him along with the prisoners, and on being arraigned before a judge next day Mock Duck was committed to the Tombs under $5,000 bonds.

FAMOUS STATUE RESTORED

Figure of Gen. Washington by Houdon Replaced in Virginia Capitol.

Washington.—Down in old Virginia the new year was marked by an event of historical interest, not only to the artistic contingent, but to the world at large.

This was the replacing of that priceless art tresure—Houdon's famous statue of Gen. Washington—in the

HOUDON'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON MODELED FROM LIFE.

capitol, which has just been remodeled.

For 18 months, in a little cast-iron fireproof house, built specially for the purpose in the capitol square, this invaluable piece of statuary has been kept invisible to mortal eye.

Strangers and sightseers have gazed with curiosity and longing at the little house; guides have told them what it contained, and with this they had to be satisfied, so jealously did Virginia guard the only statue made from life of her immortal son.

When the time arrived for the remodeling of the ancient capitol, planned by Thomas Jefferson, the Virginia legislature appropriated an adequate sum for the safe removing and keeping of the Houdon statue.

Experts from this city came to Richmond and personally superintended the work of taking it down from the pedestal on which it was placed in 1796 in the rotunda of the capitol. And these same experts saw that it was replaced with the same care.

Jean Antoine Houdon, the greatest portrait sculptor of the eighteenth century, at the suggestion of Franklin, came to America in 1785 and spent two weeks at Mount Vernon, where he modeled the cast from life, the assembly of Virginia having previously made an appropriation for a statue to the "Father of His Country."

Houdon, whose name will be handed down for generations to come, died in Paris in 1828. Gen. Lafayette was much pleased with the statue of Washington, and pronounced it a fac-simile of Washington's person.

The statue was erected in 1796, and represents Gen. Washington in uniform in a standing position. Time has dealt lightly with it, and it bears only here and there slight marks of its age. On the base appears the following inscription, written by Madison:

"The general assembly of Virginia have caused this statue to be erected as a monument of affection and gratitude to George Washington, who, uniting to the endowment of the hero and virtues of the patriot, and exerting both in establishing the liberties of his country, has rendered his name dear to his fellow-citizens, and given to the world an example of true glory. Done in the year of Christ, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the year of the Commonwealth the twelfth."

GILBERT QUITS CONGRESS.

Representative from Indiana Resigns Seat to Accept Philippine Judgeship.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Newton W. Gilbert, representative in congress from the Twelfth Indiana district, will shortly resign his seat to accept a judgeship in the Philippines, which position has

NEWTON W. GILBERT.
(Indiana Representative Who Has Quit Congress for Philippine Judgeship.)

been offered him by the president. Congressman Gilbert will give up his seat some time during the present session.

Mr. Gilbert has been appointed one of the 25 judges of first instance on the Philippine islands. He will leave for the Philippines July 1. His salary will be $4,500. The announcement of his selection was made to him recently at Washington by Secretary Taft and he at once accepted and started for home to arrange his personal affairs.

Want to Be Missed.

The only thing that members of parliament resent, says Henry Norman, is that if they die in harness no word of regret is officially spoken in the house of commons.

RIVER STEALS FARMS

MISSOURI WIPES OUT FORTUNES OF TWO TILLERS.

Several Instances Chronicled in Which Erratic Stream Has Eaten Up Livelihoods of Agriculturists —Tale of One Venture.

Omaha, Neb.—The peculiar manner in which the erratic Missouri river eats up fortunes in a day and carries the work of a lifetime away, has been exemplified again near Omaha.

In 1868 Samuel J. Belville, of Herman, Neb., then eleven years old, and his father came to Omaha. Soon after their arrival a real estate agent tried, in vain, to induce the elder Belville to invest in city property. The prospects were not then alluring, and the Belvilles, who wanted a farm, declared that the city was no place in which to bring up children.

At this point in the discussion the boy, Sam, pulled out his silver watch and looked at it with boyish pride. The real estate agent saw it and said:

"I'll tell you what I'll do, boy. Give me that watch and I'll give you this block of land in exchange. Just hold it, my boy, as an investment."

But the boy said his watch cost $35, and he wasn't going to trade it for a few rods of Nebraska dirt.

The family moved to Burt county, and the father took up a claim. Twenty years passed. They had improved the claim until it was valued at $30,000. Then, one spring, the fickle Missouri, all of a sudden switched over to the west just far enough to sweep away the Belville homestead.

In the meantime, the son had grown to manhood and also owned a farm. This also has just been wiped out by the river, the two changes in which have left the family almost penniless.

The block of land which the boy refused to take in 1868 in exchange for his silver watch is at Sixteenth and Farnam streets. It is now worth $1,500,000.

MAY BUILD GIANT WARSHIP

Vessel Larger Than Famous Dreadnaught Urged by Bonaparte for Navy.

Washington.—Secretary Bonoparte appeared before the house committee on naval affairs in support of an increase of the navy. He advocated an appropriation this year for two 16,000-ton battleships and in case congress does not see fit to provide for two such ships, he urged the construction of one 19,400-ton battleship.

In this recommendation he surpassed Admiral Dewey, who surprised the committee by advocating 18,000-ton battleships after the tpye of the English battleship Dreadnaught.

The secretary advocated the building of four destroyers at a cost of $3,000,000, two submarines costing $500,000, one gunboat costing $600,000, and two river gunboats at a cost of $200,000.

The secretary's estimates for construction aggregate $23,300,0000. Of this sum the chief item is $15,000,000 for the two battleships recommended. The cost of the two proposed scout ships which Secretary Bonaparte said were not indispensable is estimated at $4,000,000.

Secretary Bonaparte advocated the 19,400-ton battleship, because, he said, American constructors felt this tonnage was necessary to carry ten 12-inch guns such as the Dreadnaught is carrying.

PICK DUCK BY ELECTRICITY

Stroudsburg Ben Franklin Grasps Idea When Bird Gets Fatal Shock from Bolt.

Stroudsburg, Pa.—Hereafter ducks will be plucked by electricity. The invention of two young men, Lee Tyerman and Benjamin H. Hursh will, it is said, do away with the tedious process of "dry picking" the birds by hand.

Tyerman conceived the idea. He saw a bolt of lightning hit a telephone wire, run down the pole and electrocute a duck. Every feather in its body was loosened.

"If the lightning can do it," he thought, "why won't an artificial electric current answer the same purpose?"

The scheme was tried and worked perfectly. Under a high voltage the feathers of the duck are loosened, but it is said the meat is not at all injured.

Dry-plucked ducks bring three cents a pound more than ducks treated by the scalding process. Duck farmers in these parts already consider Tyerman as great a man as Isaac Newton or Ben Franklin.

SHE STILL WORKS AT 102.

Mrs. Lovett Celebrates Her Birthday —Born in Jefferson's Term and Retains Health.

Tarrytown, N. Y.—Mrs. Lavinia Lovett celebrated her one hundred and second birthday at her home in Beekman avenue. Among the many who called to congratulate her were Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archbold, who drove up from their country seat and brought Mrs. Lovett a huge bouquet.

Mrs. Lovett was born in Sleepy Hollow during President Jefferson's term, and has resided in this section all her life. Her husband was born in 1800 and died in 1878. Mrs. Lovett has large real estate holdings here and looks after repairs, collects rents, and transacts her business personally. During the fall she was quite ill, but now she is enjoying good health, and besides caring for all her business does her own housework.

WHO RANG LIBERTY BELL?

Monument to Mark Grave of Bell Ringer of July 8, 1776—Burial Place Long a Mystery.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Daughters of the American Revolution have decided that the grave of the man who rang the Liberty bell when it announced to the world the signing of the Declaration of Independence, shall no longer remain without a fitting monument. Philadelphia chapter, at its meeting in the church house, decided to erect such a monument over the obscure grave of William Hurry, who tugged at the rope on July 8, 1776, when the bell above proclaimed liberty throughout the land.

For many years no one knew where the ringer of the bell had been buried. About a year ago the sexton of Pine Street Presbyterian church, in poking about among the old graves in the church yard, found a dilapidated stone, half buried and covered with moss. He soon uncovered the inscription, and found that he had discovered the long-sought-for grave of William Hurry.

The grave has been cared for since that time, but the old stone is slowly crumbling away. The ladies of Philadelphia chapter, D. A. R., took the matter in hand. At the meeting a resolution that the chapter procure and cause to be erected over the grave of William Hurry a suitable monument was passed unanimously. Hurry died October 22, 1871, at the age of 60, and for 100 years his name was forgotten.

MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY

Inmate of Poorhouse Declared to Be Daniel Flynn—Has Wealthy Relatives.

Terre Haute, Ind.—A year ago the story of "the man without a country" was printed everywhere, and the closing statement that finally the comedy of which Terre Haute is the seat had accepted him and sent him to the poor farm to rest the remainder of his days, was thought to be the last publicity of this old fellow, past 85 years. He said he had no kin and no friends; that he had been passed along by county and township authorities for several years; that he could not work for a living, and wanted some place to die in peace.

Clarence C. Shipp, of Indianapolis, had given him a home. Shipp says that the old man is Daniel Flynn, who was a prosperous contractor for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, and that he disappeared eleven years ago from Oklahoma, where Shipp was his friend. Shipp, now a resident of Indianapolis, learned of the inmate of the poor farm here, and investigation, such as he had made in many other cases, disclosed the man's identity. Shipp says that at the time Flynn was in Oklahoma he had a number of well to do relatives there, and an effort will be made to get in communication with them. If they are not found the old man will have a home with him.

MAN TOYS WITH LEG IRONS

Hobbles Himself So Effectually That He Wears Shackles All Night—Solves Problem Finally.

Paris, Ill.—Curiosity as to the working of a pair of irons sent by Sheriff Summers, of this city, to the sheriff at Marshall got Roy Claypool, a telegraph operator of this city, into an awkward predicament. Claypool was on the train going south and noticed the irons lying on the floor of the baggage car. He adjusted them to his own legs, and after a time attempted to take them off, breaking the key in the operation.

The train crew was unable to render any assistance, and Claypool was still wearing the irons when he arrived at his destination, which was West Union. The efforts of his friends there were attended with no better success and he was obliged to wear the shackles all night, returning to this city to enlist the aid of Sheriff Summers. Owing to the key being broken off in the lock, the latter could do nothing, but a local jeweler finally succeeded in solving the problem with a file.

Claypool left later in the day for West Union, taking another pair of irons to the Clark county sheriff and promising to try no more experiments.

GHOSTS FORCE PAYMENT.

Police Chief Uses Novel Method to Get Fines from Prisoners Who Liked Jail.

Hazelton, Pa.—Chief of Police Edward Jones, of West Hazelton, has a new method of inducing recalcitrant prisoners to pay their fines.

Two foreigners were arrested charged with violating a borough ordinance. They had money, but refused to pay the fine imposed by Burgess Hugh McGeehan.

They were remanded and Chief Jones locked them in cells adjoining one which he told them was haunted by the ghost of a suicide.

During the night Jones entered the quiet lockup and made mysterious rappings on the iron bars. Then he emitted blood-curdling yells.

The two foreign prisoners were almost paralyzed with fright, and when dawn came they begged to be allowed to pay their fines and escape from the "haunted" lockup.

Microbes in Hymn Books.

Somebody has discovered that church hymn books are full of microbes and likely to spread diseases. Why is it that nobody has ever found any microbes hanging around the door knob of a saloon?

A GIFT FROM JAPAN.

PUBLIC GARDEN LIGHTHOUSE ERECTED IN BOSTON.

Odd Lantern Is of Great Historical Interest—Made for Famous Emperor Hideyoshi Over 300 Years Ago.

Boston.—Recently there has been erected on the edge of the pond of the public garden just above the bridge on the north toward Beacon street, and opposite the little island, what appears at first to be a curiously ornamented lighthouse.

In point of fact it is in a sense a lighthouse for just such a place. It is the kind of lighthouse the Japanese have had in their public and private gardens from time immemorial, known as garden lanterns.

This particular garden lantern is a unique and historically interesting specimen. It came from the famous Momoya palace garden in the suburbs of Kioto and is more than 300 years old.

It is of cast iron and consists of a circular base about a foot in height, from which rises a column about four feet on which the drumlike and highly ornamented light section of the lantern rests. With the circular brick base on which it has been placed, the lantern rises some 14 feet above the path at the edge of the pond. The windows of the drum section are ornamented with a tracery design in which foliage, animals and birds are combined in curious manner. Next comes a relief lotus flower. The head of the column is also decorated with a relief ornamentation, as is the body of the column and the metal base. The feeling of top-heaviness is lost in the open-work design at the top, through which the light filters.

The lantern is one of the oldest of its kind in existence. Most of the garden lanterns are made of stone, and few of them are ever made as large as this specimen or in just this kind of design; they usually take the temple-pagoda form.

This lantern was made for the famous Japanese emperor, Hideyoshi,

THE JAPANESE LANTERN.

about 1590, and was placed in the gardens of his great Moyoma palace, of which not a vestige now stands. Even its stones have been carried to every corner of the empire and are treasured as souvenirs, which may give some idea of the kind of prize which Boston has secured.

The emperor, Hideyoshi, is a great figure in Japanese history—a sort of Caesar or Napoleon.

He rose from humble origin at a time when Japan was rent and torn with civil wars and petty strifes. He was a great soldier, and eventually, with his invincible armies, he solidified the empire, codified the laws and perfected the feudal system which existed in Japan to within the middle of the last century. He might very well be compared to Charlemagne. He was a patron of the fine arts, and through his influence both the arts and the crafts were encouraged everywhere in the empire.

This lantern was secured by Bunkio Matsuki, and through him, in behalf of all the Japanese in Boston, was presented to the city as a token of appreciation of the good will which Boston has always maintained toward Japan.

The late Mayor Collins accepted the gift, subject to the approval of the art commission, which body was only too glad to receive it and provide for it the present apropriate site, where it will serve to guide the "mariners" on the public garden pond, whether in swan boats or rowboats, during all the summer evenings of the future.

Spider Lives on Light.

Little Miss Muffet's spider was perhaps not so hungry as he looked. M. J. H. Fabre has studied the spider's powers of fasting. He noticed that the mother spider carries its little ones on its back for seven months, and that during that time the young spiders consume absolutely no food. He concluded from this observation that it is the solar heat and light that for them directly take the place of nourishment. In other words, the motor heat in these young animals, instead of being released from the food, might be utilized directly as the sun, source of all life, radiates it.

His Way.

"Jinx says that no one ever sits around and bothers him while he is working."

"How does he manage it?"

"Always sings at his work, I believe."—Houston Post.

One of the Royal Roads.

Knicker—There is no royal road to learning.

Bocker—Ever bet four kings against aces?—N. Y. Sun.

TO SELL ANCIENT CASTLE.

Factories and Slums Now Surround Famous Old Pile Where Anne Boleyn Once Lived.

London.—One more of the historic buildings of England is soon to come under the hammer. It is none other than the castle occupied by Anne Boleyn at the time she was wooed and won by Henry VIII. It is to-day situated in one of the slummiest districts of London, at East Ham; the extreme eastern section of the metropolis given up to gas and acid manufactories. Where, in the early days when Henry VIII. came to court Anne, there was nothing but green fields and sylvan dales, to-day the castle stands out from a waste of commercial enterprises. The lines of an electric car line pass the side of the ancient

WHERE HENRY VIII. COURTED ANNE BOLEYN.

structure; and were Anne Boleyn to revisit the glimpses of the moon, and try, as in the old days, to discern the stretches of the Thames river, she would behold nothing but factory chimneys and the gaunt sides of grain elevators.

Many pretty fables are connected with the castle. It is said that Anne—when Henry first began paying her his court and before his divorce from Catherine of Aragon—was wont to spend hours on the top of the battlements shown in the accompanying photograph. It is even said that from these very escarpments she could signal with her handkerchief to her royal lover as he came up the river in his state barge. It was here that Anne is said to have spent some of the happiest days of her life; brief though they were. After her coronation, the unhappy queen, as the world knows, was acquainted only with misery. It is because of this happy association of the ancient castle with Anne Boleyn that the people of East Ham who still retain the appreciative sense—and especially those of antiquarian persuasions—wish to have the castle purchased for the public and turned into a museum and library. Within recent years the castle has been used as a Roman Catholic industrial school, but the authorities have just taken the buildings and they are to be sold. Ample grounds surround Boleyn castle and, were it not for the squalid neighborhood, with its blighted acidified verdure, the fumes of sulphur and the odor of gas, no one of aristocratic proclivities could wish for a more castle-like abode. Environment has, however, settled the question of private purchase; and probably, if the castle is knocked down to the highest bidder, its site will undergo a brick-and-mortar transformation into workmen's cottages, such as adorn nearly all suburban real estate.

NOW A LOYAL AMERICAN.

Miss Cynthia Burke-Roche, British Heiress, Renounces Allegiance to King Edward.

Newport, R. I.—Miss Cynthia Burke-Roche, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. Burke-Roche, has renounced allegiance to King Edward, having taken out her citizenship papers.

This statement is made in connection with the announcement of her engagement to Arthur Scott Burden, which was made public a few days ago in New York.

Miss Roche was entitled to the use of the title "Honorable" before her name,

MISS CYNTHIA BURKE-ROCHE.
(British Heiress Who Will Wed an American.)

her father being Hon. J. B. Burke-Roche, a British subject. Miss Roche was born in England, but has spent the greater part of her life in this country with her mother, Mrs. Fanny Burke-Roche, who found it so hard to live on $50,000 a year. Miss Cynthia's grandfather, Frank Workman, of New York, is a multi-millionaire, and many of his millions will descend to her.

Successful Woman Farmer.

Mrs. Virginia E. Bland, widow of "Silver Dick" Bland, has become one of the most successful agriculturists and horticulturists in the country. Her farm near Lebanon, Mo., to which she gives her personal attention, is a model and for its acreage produces more than any similar tract in the country.

Lese Majesty in Russia.

Actors in Russia have been prohibited from representing royal personages or ministers on the stage, and a censorship has been imposed upon pictures and statuary exposed in public. A number of paintings at the annual art exhibition dealing with political subjects have been excluded.

WHERE THE BEE IS ON SALE.

Avery and Avery, 1800 13th street, N. W.

Afro-American News Office, 1304 State street, Chivago, Ill.

E. A. Gray, 19th and You streets, N. W.

Dr. A. S. Gray, 1233 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hursey Brothers, 1217 Commerce avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

T. S. Leisenger, 507 14th street, N. W.

Standard News Company, 323 W. 37th street, New York, N. Y.

C. Braaun, 607 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.

R. T. Crusenberry, 113 Hammond street, Boston, Mass.

A. E. White, 402 Massachusetts avenue, Cahbridge, Mass.

E. J. Derricotte, 505 Main street, Malden, Mass.

A. Johnson, 1230 Wylie street, Pittsburg, Pa.

B. J. Howell, 62 W. 135th street, New York, N. Y.

R. Plummer, 124 W. 134th street, New York, N. Y.

R. C. Turner, 67 W. 134th street, New York, N. Y.

W. H. Warrington, 15 W. 99th street,

M. B. Wineglass, 318 W. 59th street, New York, N. Y.

I. B. Buckner, 152 W. 53rd street, New York, N. Y.

C. Croft, 332 W. 52nd street, New York, N. Y.

W. W. Johnson, 255 W. 47th street, New York, N. Y.

M. W. Slaughter, 312 W. 40th street, York, N. Y.

M. B. Walker, 309 W. 37th street, New York, N. Y.

J. T. Watkins, 439 W. 35th street, New York, N. Y.

Turner and Gwathmey, 111 W. 30th street, New York, N. Y.

E. H. Mitchell, 152 W. 27th street, New York, N. Y.

T. B. Robinson, 72 6th avenue, New York, N. Y.

Smith and Miles, 232 W. 41st street, New York, N. Y.

W. Winter, 239 W. 124th street, New York, N. Y.

R. Brown, 366 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wm. Pope, 174 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lee Ricks, 782 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

J. E. Myer, 792 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. Ray, 19 Green street, Newark, N. J.

C. L. Pratt, 58 South street, Orange, N. J.

J. B. Bradley, 500¼ S. 12th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. A. Stokes, 1411 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

M. Clay, 1801 Fitzwater street, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. J. Gary, 327 Beale street, Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Nettie Smith, 89 Cushing street, Providence, R. I.

H. P. Drew, 229 Quincy street, Springfield, Mass.

J. B. Mobley, 25 Main street, Haerhill, Mass.

A. Evans, 382 Essex street, Lawrence, Mass.

S. M. Peterson, 79 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.

J. W. White, 832 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. B. Stokes, 169 Cambridge street, Boston, Mass.

Agents wanted in every state in the Union. Write to The Bee Printing Company, Washington, D. C.

The aggregate strength of the militia of the country is at least 111313. Of this number it is estimated that at least 75 per cent. would respond to a call for troops to repel invasion or suppress insurrection.

Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, Methodist Episcopal Missionary for Africa, arrived here recently. The Bishop states that industrial schools are as much needed in Africa for the whites as the blacks. He says Liberia is now entering upon a new epoch. He says he would not advocate the wholesale emigration of negroes from the Southern States. There are not openings in Liberia for so many settlers. (This knocks out the theory of Bishop Turner.)

Mrs. John P. Green, wife of ex-Senator J. P. Green, left for Cleveland, Ohio this week to see her sister, who is dangerously ill.

Cigar boxes have advanced 25 per cent. Cuba sends nothing but mahogany. Cedar wood imparts a faint aroma to cigars which is much appreciated.

The Ameer of Pashawar, in Northern India, has inaugurated a new order for women. It provides that whenever a lady of rank visits his harem she should be styled sister, aunt or any other relation to his highness.

F. A. Garnost, a contractor, of the city of Yonkers, N. Y., has arrived home after a trip around the world. All the baggage he carried was in a handbag one foot long, eight inches wide and ten inches deep.

WILLIAMS and Walker in "Abyssinia."
Convention Hall, April 30, May 1 & 2

LEGAL NOTICES.

HUGHES AND GRAY, ATTORNEYS.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Addie Jett White vs. Arthur White. No. 25,992. Equity Docket No. 57.

The object of this suit is to obtain an absolute divorce on the ground of adultery.

On motion of the complainant, it is this 8th day of March, A. D., 1906, ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. Provided a copy of this order be published in The Washington Law Reporter and The Washington Bee once a week for three successive weeks.

By the Court,
Harry M. Claybaugh, Justice.
True copy. Test:
John R. Young, Clerk.
By Wms. F. Lemon, Asst. Clerk.

HUGHES AND GRAY, ATTORNEYS.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Portia Hammond vs. Edward Hammond.

No. 25,730. Equity Docket No. 57.

The object of this suit is to obtain an absolute divorce on the ground of adultery.

On motion of the complainant, it is this 8th day of March, A. D. 1906, ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. Provided a copy of this order be published in The Washington Law Reporter and The Washington Bee once a week for three successive weeks.

By the Court,
Harry M. Clabaugh, Chief Justice.
True copy. Test:
John R. Young, Clerk.
By Wms. F. Lemon, Asst. Clerk.

P. W. FRISBY, ATTORNEY.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Holding a Probate Court.

No. 13548 Administration.

This is to give notice:

That the subscriber of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia letters of administration on the estate of Frank Braxton, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 14th day of March, A. D., 1907; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of March, 1906.

Mary E. Praxton, 2043 9th st., N. W.

Attest, James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. Clerk of the Probate Court.

P. W. Frisby, attorney.

CHASE AND MARTIN, ATTORNEYS.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Holding a Probate Court.

No 13375 Administration

This is to Give Notice:

That the subscriber of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, letters of administration, c. t. a., on the estate of West Dent, otherwise known as Wesley Dent, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of January, A. D., 1907; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1906.

Samuel M. Pierre, 2124 L st N. W.

Attest, James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. Clerk of the Propate Court.

W. Calvin Chase and W. C. Martin, Attorneys.

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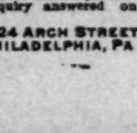

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